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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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The money must always accompany the order, and no business can thus be safely sent by mail.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Harness Oil for Preserving Leather
And keeping the water out. Sold at Thompson's Variety Store, corner of Wood and Liberty streets.

Wilson's Consumptive Remedy.
The genuine preparation can be had at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, special agent for Western Pennsylvania.

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.
With hypo-phosphate of lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by respectable druggists. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York.
TF

Ice Creepers, Sleds, Skates. Fire-Crackers.
Sold at Thompson's, corner of Wood and Liberty street.

Elegant China Tea Sets.
The latest styles, an extensive assortment at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

It Astounds Everybody
That a concentrated, clear fluid, like spring water, should revive the original tint in white, gray or grizzled hair. Yet so it is. Phalon's "Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair is just such a fluid, as limpid and as stainless, yet it far excels every other dye or coloring liquid ever known in imparting rich shades of color to gray hair. TTHS

Beautiful Toilet Sets.
The newest patterns, to suit all tastes, for sale at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Leather Preservative
For boots and shoes, sold at Thompson's, corner of Wood and Liberty streets.

Cut Glass, Silverware,
Stone and Chinaware, of the finest patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

If People Who Suffer
From the dull stupidity that mopes us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills to purge the bile from their system, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with. TTHS

Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets
Of every variety; plain, ornate, antique and modern, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.
We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to color in a few minutes.
McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Buffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Stalnaker, Rents and Vases,
Parian, an unlimited assortment of the rarest designs, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

FIRE AT NEW CASTLE, PA.

Six Business Houses Consumed—The Insurance.

About twelve o'clock Sunday night, smoke was discovered issuing from the frame building owned by Mr. G. V. Boyle, situated on the north side of Washington street, four doors west of Mill street, in New Castle, Pa., occupied by Permar & Morrison, retail grocers. On breaking open the door the flames found entrance, which soon destroyed both the building and contents. Next to this, on the east, the frame building owned and long occupied by White Stanley, Esq., with its stock of store, was entirely consumed, with part of the contents.

The brick building on the corner, owned by H. J. Murdock and occupied by Stage & Pinmer as a hardware store, and Foreman, Hadden & Co. as a dry goods store, was entirely consumed with a large part of the contents.

West of the place of starting, and came the brick building owned by D. Kanaghan, occupied by D. Harlan & Co. as a stove and tinware store; this frame was preserved and occupied by D. Tidball & Sons as a drug store. Both were entirely consumed, together with a large part of their contents. The brick building owned by D. Harlon, and occupied by A. N. Sadler as a boot and shoe store, was partly consumed. Its contents were badly damaged. The American House was considerably injured, together with the contents, and the buildings in the rear. Those not burned were badly damaged in cutting and tearing away to prevent a further spread of the flames. The morning was very windy, especially in favor of the surrounding buildings. Had there been a high wind at the time, the already long list would have been considerably lengthened without any doubt.

The insurance is as follows: Foreman, Hadden & Co., $2,000 in Pennsylvania, of Pittsburgh; $1,500 in the State of Wyoming; $1,000 in the United States, of Baltimore; $2,000 in Albany City, New York; $4,000 in Germania, of New York; $3,000 in Hamilton, of Pittsburgh. Stage & Pinmer, $3 000 in Albany City; $3,000 in Enterprise, of Pennsylvania; $3,000 in Hamilton, New York; $1,000 in Girard, of Pennsylvania; $10,500 in Commercial Insurance of Pennsylvania; $2,000 in Metropolitan, New York; $3,000 in Fire and Marine, of Baltimore. D. Harlon & Co., $2,000 in Hamilton, of New York; H. J. Murdock, on building, $2,500, Lancaster City, Pennsylvania; $2,000 in Lycoming County Mutual, Pennsylvania; White McMillen, $400 in Girard, Pennsylvania; $600 in the Home, Connecticut; D. Tidball & Sons, on building $2,000 in Enterprise, Pennsylvania; on stock $3,000 in North Pennsylvania; Permar & Morrison, $2,000 in Lancaster City, Pennsylvania; $1,000 in Lycoming County Mutual, Pennsylvania; A. N. Ladler, $2,500 in Republic, New York, $2,500 in the Home, Connecticut; J. R. Sham, $300 in Girard, Pennsylvania.

A Buried City Older Than Pompeii.
The *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an account of some remarkable discoveries which have been recently made in two islands of the Greek Archipelago, called respectively Santorin and Therasia. These two islands, within a third form a sort of circular bay. Their inner coasts present a series of cliffs, sometimes reaching to a height of 1,300 feet. On the top of these cliffs is found a bed of pumice-stone and brilliant whiteness. From the summit the land slopes away gently to the open sea, and is everywhere covered with a covering of tufa or pozzuolana, at times more than 100 feet deep. Here and there on the slopes are scattered populous villages. There is, however, no soil, but a light friable powder, the basis of which is raised and carried in eddies by every strong wind. This pumice, when duly mixed with lime, produces a hard cement, which has the quality of great resistance to the action of the weather or of sea water. It has for some time been exported, and the works at the Suez Canal have caused lately an increased demand for it. In quarrying the tufa has been quite cut through, and beneath have been found remains of buildings erected by the primitive dwellers in the islands.

More banking capitpl is needed at the South. Before the war it required $200,000,000 to move the crops of that section; but now, according to the Augusta, Georgia, *Chronicle*, the banking capital of the South is not over $50,000,000. The Atlanta *Intelligencer* commenting on these facts says: "No wonder that cotton and rice, and sugar and tobacco, staple productions of the South, are declining in price. The aggregate of $400,000,000, are subjected to such influences as rings. The Wall Street operators over them—Keeping prices down by withholding the means to transport them to market. The South have but little floating capital. If the national bank system will not furnish it, she must seek it herself, and not wait for capitalists who only want to know that such investments will be safe and profitable to furnish it. But until the resurrection of the Southern States become a fixed fact, we need not expect from capitalists any quarter.

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared a table showing the exportation of coin and bullion from the port of New York for six weeks ending November 6, 1869. The whole exportation amounted to $2,557,759, of which amount $718,194 were in American gold coin, and $283,735 in American silver coin. The English gold coin amounted to $628,683, gold bars to the amount of $298,090, and Mexican silver dollars amounting to $220,975. These statistics are very interesting, as it is well understood that Gov. Pollock, Director of the Philadelphia Mint, will, in his report for this year, treat largely upon the subject of the exportation of our coin and the means of preventing it.

The Vermont Legislature has passed a law exempting from taxation for five years all manufacturing establishments hereafter erected in the State, and all the capital and machinery used in operating them, and also the capital and machinery in such establishments already erected, but not now used for manufacturing purposes, to the amount of the assessed amounts to one thousand dollars or more. The bill was warmly opposed on the ground of doubtful constitutionality, but the great need of the State in this respect overpowered all objections.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "General Garfield and several other members from the West, who have heretofore been in favor of contracting the volume of the currency, now announce themselves in favor of a speedy resumption of specie payments. It is generally rumored that such an action on the part of the Republican party would be adverse to its future success. But Garfield and others who act with him say they are willing to take the consequences."

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Albany Cattle Market.
ALBANY, November 22.—There was a marked falling off in receipts. Most of the sellers of medium and common cattle only reached Albany with these others, more fortunately, obtained a slight advance, in some instances sufficient to pay for increased cost, a loss of the entire amount of transportation. The highest prices was for extra steers, which ranged from 11c. to 11½c. per lb., and over. A few car loads of very fine 1,300 pounders to-day brought 11c. Medium cows show an average of $1 @$10, cheap unchanged; entire range $35@$70. The entire inside notice for the week ending to-day reads as follows:—The supply equals the demand for export. Medium at 10@10½c. Illinois fattening extra heavy 11½c. New York, 10½@11c.

Buffalo Market.
BUFFALO, November 22.—Flour neglected. Wheat dull; sales 20,000 bush. No 2 Chicago at 81 cash; No 1 Chicago at $1 12¾. Corn very firm; sales early of 16,000 bush at 76c; later 40,000 to ship by private terms; 10,000 do in lots at 80c, and 8,000 do to arrive at 86c, closing the outside figure. Oats very dull but firmly small parcels selling at 52@52½c. Rye held at 90c. Barley nominal. Canada 20,000 bush Canada at $1 2,000 do at 96c all in store; 5 car loads at $1 03, reported delivered. Highwines nominal at 91 @91½. Pork firm at $22. Lard firm at 15½c.

New Orleans Market.
NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—Cotton closed weak but in fair demand at 26c for middling; sales 5,500 mid. receipts 5,732 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,238 bales; to Barcelona 61 bales. Sugar favors buyers; prime 12½c. Molasses prime 66@67c. Coffee steady; fair 13@13½c; prime 13½@14c.

Nashville Market.
NASHVILLE, November 22.—Cotton steady; low middling 25½c; good ordinary 23½c. Wheat, Red winter $1 10; white $1 20. Corn $1 05. Rye $1 00. Oats 55c. Barley $1 25. Flour $9 00@$10 for superfine to fancy. Bacon—Sides 22c, hams 22c; shoulders 17. Lard 19c.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Paris Elections—Rochefort One of the Successful Candidates—The Burlingame Embassy at Berlin—Resignation of the Italian Ministers—The English View of the Suez Canal—Not a Complete Success—A Cable to be Laid from Port Said to Suez—Severe Earthquake in the Phillipine Islands—Several Persons Killed at Manilla—Great Destruction of Property.

Napoleon at the Theater.
PARIS, November 22.—The Emperor yesterday attended the Theater Francais.

The Elections in Paris.
The elections are continued to-day. No disturbances have occurred.

PARIS, November 22.—The supplementary elections for the Corps Legislatif have terminated. Henri Rochefort is elected from the First Circonscription, Crenieiux from the Third, and Arago from the Eighth. In the Fourth, Circonscription no candidate had a definite majority, and a new election will be ordered. The city is tranquil. No crowds gathered in the streets, and no political demonstrations have been made.

The Italian Cabinet.
FLORENCE, November 21, Evening.—King Victor Emanuel has resolved to consult with Deputy Lanza before accepting the resignation of the Ministry, tendered in consequence of the election of the Deputy to the Presidency of the Lower Chamber. Signor Lanza proceeded to Rossone this afternoon, in obedience to the royal command.

General Menabria, President of the Cabinet, also went to Rossone to-day and returned this evening, when a Cabinet Council was held.

The House of Deputies have completed the constitution of the bureau. All the members appointed to the bureau belong to the opposition.

The Spanish Throne.
MADRID, November 21.—The Ministerial organ, the *Pumeal*, says it is its belief that the Italian Government will accept the Spanish throne for the Duke of Genoa.

Earthquake in the Phillippine Islands.
MANILLA, November 22.—An account is received of a destructive earthquake in the Phillippine Islands. The sea rose, buildings were thrown down and the loss of property was very great. At the port of Manilla eight persons were killed and many wounded.

Paris Quiet.
PARIS, Midnight, November 22.—The city continues perfectly quiet. During the evening many people were on the Boulevards and in the streets, but a heavy rain falling prevented any gatherings. Some cries of "Vive Henri-Rochefort" were raised, but on the occasion no manifestation was made. Few police were seen in the streets, and whatever precautions the Government may have taken against disorder they were not manifested.

The Chinese Embassy at Berlin.
BERLIN, November 22.—Mr. Burlingame has arrived here with the Chinese Embassy.

Resignation of the Italian Ministers.
FLORENCE, November 22.—The meeting of the Cabinet resulted in the final resignation of all the ministers.

The Suez Canal from the English Standpoint.
LONDON, November 22.—The Suez canal is not considered here a success. It is claimed that improvements must be made before it can meet all the requirements of commerce.

A Cable in the Suez Canal.
PORT SAID, November 22.—The ship Hawk, bound to Bombay, struck on the canal, passed through the canal. She will lay a telegraph cable from this point to Suez, on the bottom of the canal.

Marine News.
QUEENSTOWN, November 22.—Arrived, steamers City of Brooklyn, Siberia, Colorado and Minnesota, from New York.

HAVER, November 22.—Arrived, the Celia, from New York.

London Money Market.
LONDON, November 22, Evening.—Consols 93¼. American securities 5-20s, '62s, 88¾; '65s 87½; '67s 86¾; 10-40s, 85¾; 7-30's, Illinois 90¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.
FRANKFORT, November 22.—Bonds active and firm at 88¾@88¾.

Paris Bourse.
PARIS, November 22.—Bourse quiet and firm; rentes 71 francs 85 centimes.

PARIS, November 22.—Bourse closed firm today; rentes 71 francs 85 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.
HAVRE, November 22.—Cotton closed with a declining tendency. Orleans fair 150f, middling 137 francs; low middling afloat 133½ francs.

Petroleum Markets.
ANTWERP, November 22.—Petroleum closed firm at 66¾ francs.

BREMEN, November 22.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 86 groats.

HAMBURG, November 21.—Petroleum quiet at 15 marc banco 5 shillings.

Liverpool Markets.
LIVERPOOL, November 22.—Cotton market steady; middling uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 11⅞d; sales of 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat 9s 9d; Western red 9s 8d; Western white 9s 8d. Flour 22s. Corn—mixed 28s 9d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 43s.

Pork 112s 6d. Beef 86s. Lard 73s 6d. Cheese 68s. Bacon 67s 6d for new. Tallow 38s. Rosin 27s 6d.

London Produce Market.
LONDON, November 22.—Tallow quiet and steady at 37s 9d. Spirits of turpentine 28s. Sugar 28s 6d on spot; afloat 28s 3d. Whaleoil 44l 10s. Spirits turpentine 28s 9d@29s. Calcutta linseed 60s 9d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1869.
FIRE IN WASHINGTON MARKET.

A portion of Washington market was burned this morning. Loss some seven thousand dollars, which is shared by various different fruit dealers.

BURGLARIES.

Three burglaries were committed at Irvington and two at Connecticut Farms township, N. J., Saturday night. Within a fortnight there have been twenty burglaries at the latter place.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

Five notorious New York burglars and thieves, all under heavy sentences, together with one murderer of Jersey city, who were in the Hudson county jail, awaiting transportation to-day to the Trenton State Prison, concocted a plan to escape by blowing up with gunpowder the wall of the jail. Their plans were aided by a gang of New York thieves and roughs, who awaited outside the walls this morning for the culmination of the plan. Carriages were held in waiting at three different places to convey the prisoners away, upon the successful carrying out of the plan, which also included the release of all the prisoners in the jail. The jailer, however, became suspicious last night that something dangerous was going on, and called in the Sheriff early this morning. While the prisoners were in the yard at six o'clock there was a heavy explosion, which shook the walls severely, but did not throw them down. Through any aperture in them, the only damage being the demolishing of the window in the washroom, and a portion of a brick chimney. Some of the accomplices had replaced the powder. The prisoners were unable to profit by the explosion, and have all been safely taken to the State Prison. The roughs outside the jail returned to New York city, disheartened at the failure.

MAN SHOT BY THE CONDUCTOR OF A STREET CAR.

Richard Collins refused to pay his fare on a horse car at Greenpoint yesterday, and was put off the car. He resisted the conductor, when the latter shot Collins, who will die. The conductor was arrested.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT TO BE REORGANIZED.

The *Evening Post* says it is asserted upon the authority of Democratic leaders in this city that the Metropolitan Fire Department is to be reorganized by the next Legislature. Among other changes it is said which mighty will be allowed twenty-five men instead of twelve, as at present, and the number of companies is to be increased to fifty. It is said there will be an increase of men of over 700, the expenses, it is estimated, will be nearly $20,000 less than the present department.

THE KENNEDY CONTEMPT CASE.

The investigation into the alleged contempt with which certain members of the Board of Metropolitan Police, was charged in the case of Crawford, *alias* Farrell, *alias* Egan, terminated to-day. The evidence clearly established that in delivering the prisoner to himself, the Superintendent acted in the interest of the law and justice, and was aware that a writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued by Judge Cardozo.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE ADOPTED.

It appears the judiciary article of the new State Constitution was adopted at the late election by a majority of fifteen thousand majority. The balance of the instrument was defeated.

THE ERIE RAILWAY-VANDERBILT CASE.

The case of the Erie Railway Company against Cornelius Vanderbilt was before Judge Barnard this morning. Mr. Field briefly stated the facts the case, and his argument will be been published, when an adjournment was had until Monday next.

ARRIVAL OF CREWS FOR THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Spanish men-of-war Pizarro, which arrived Saturday, it is supposed, brought sufficient sailors to man the gunboats lying at at Delamater's. Fifteen of the boats can be got ready for service in ten days, while the other fifteen, it is expected will be ready in six weeks. The force of armed men guarding the fleet is still kept up.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

New counterfeits of the twenty dollar notes of the Tradesmen's National Bank, have been discovered.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

It is believed the Erie and Northern canals and Hudson are navigable but will close between the 7th and 10th of December. All the heavy shippers of this city have stopped forwarding western dry goods and general merchandise for Buffalo, and the last boats which intend to make round trips to that point left this city Saturday last. The shipments made were at a slight decline on summer and fall tariffs, the price per hundred weight having fallen to Chicago to forty cents.

WESTERN PRODUCE.

An immense amount of western produce is daily arriving at Buffalo, and the canals, which is shared by various different fruit dealers, which is shared by various different fruit dealers.

this market by canal, also a very large amount of potatoes from the northern and middle counties of this State. There are hundreds of northern canal boats now occupying winter quarters here, and in the Atlantic basin, loaded down with potatoes which are to be retailed to grocery men and market men during the coming cold weather. Prices ranged from one to three dollars per barrel. Extensive shipments of produce are constantly arriving from central and western New York, and will continue to come for two weeks yet.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer France, from Liverpool, arrived to-night.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

The Boylston Bank of Boston Robbed of Half Million Dollars.

BOSTON, November 22.—The Boylston National Bank, corner of Washington and Boylston streets, was entered between Saturday and Monday, and a clean sweep made of the valuables on deposit in the outer vault, most of them belonging to private individuals. These valuables were largely in United States bonds, and were contained in twenty-five or thirty packages, chains and unset stones are among the collection. Donna Cespedes contributes four bracelets, one of which is set with SIX DIAMOND dollars, as a most beautiful work of the jeweler's art. Several ladies lost a set of rare and attributed valuable ornaments, and even the soldiers in the field have offered their watches, chains and rings to the cause, and money in cash, in aid of the cause. The money value of these patriotic offerings is little short of $20,000.

A cargo of four hundred and sixty Coolies sent out by a agent from Calcutta have arrived at Demerara. The reception was not in favor, and will prove a great loss. The Governors of Bermuda, Barbadoes, and Jamaica proposed to the Governor of Demerara to send to Demarara to serve out their sentences, Demarara declined the proposition to labor, but the colony declined to have the colony transferred into a penal settlement.

West Indies advices by mail state that the cholera, yellow fever and small-pox are raging fearfully at Santiago de Cuba, three hundred deaths having occurred from cholera alone within a period of thirty days. It was found impossible to give the dead proper sepulture, besides being contrary to the laws of public health. As a consequence, the stench from the cemetery has almost become a pestilence. The Cubans in the neighborhood are full confident of success, and are giving the Spanish troops hitch trouble.

The suit of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, on appeal from the award of the Commissioners who appraised the value of the land on the Illinois shore, opposite St. Louis, belonging to the Wiggins Ferry Company, condemned for the use of the Bridge Company, which has been under way for some time, to reach the property in the outer apartment of the safe. The property stolen, as previously stated, was in some thirty tin boxes, ranged upon shelves and deposited in the bank by individuals for safe keeping. No funds of the bank were taken.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to bond a hundred and thirty thousand dollars worth of the one million dollars worth of sugar seized in New Orleans for an alleged violation of the revenue law. Claimants of the sugar say the cases cannot be disposed of under five years, as they intend to exhaust every legal remedy.

Andrew Moran, of South Carolina, said to be a wealthy Southerner, has been arrested and imprisoned in New York on a charge of engaging to Mrs, Doctor Lasier to perform an abortion upon Miss Tuller Moran. He was stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with his wife and family. Mrs. Lasier is President of the Working Women's Society, and is said to have refused a large bribe to withdraw the prosecution.

At a meeting of the Fenian leaders in New York Sunday, a proposition to aid the Winnipeg insurgents was discussed with much animation. After a brief but lively discussion, further consideration of the subject was deferred till a future session.

Much interest is manifested in the Railroad Convention, which meets at East Saginaw to-day. A large attendance is anticipated, and ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of delegates. The convention is called to secure a railroad to that section from Detroit to the head of Lake Superior, *via* the Straits of Mackinaw.

President Cespedes has forwarded to the Cuban Junta, New York, a casket of jewelry valued at $25,000 in gold which he desires to have sold for the benefit of the patriot army. The article consists of a gold watch and one pin containing about twenty diamonds for which he paid five thousand dollars in gold, several diamond and pearl rings of rare design and workmanship, and several gold watches, chains and unset stones are among the collection. Donna Cespedes contributes four bracelets, one of which is set with SIX DIAMOND dollars, as a most beautiful work of the jeweler's art. Several ladies lost a set of rare and attributed valuable ornaments, and even the soldiers in the field have offered their watches, chains and rings to the cause, and money in cash, in aid of the cause. The money value of these patriotic offerings is little short of $20,000.

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On the 26th of October a man giving his name as W. A. Judson, hired a room adjoining the bank, as a dealer in California wine bitters, putting in a large stock of bottles thus labeled, and constructing a closet next to the safe wall, which was of brick two feet thick. At this point the masonry was found drilled through and the debris removed. The iron casing to the safe was then bored, probably during Saturday night and Sunday morning by the use of tor to reach the property in the outer apartment of the safe. The property stolen, as previously stated, was in some thirty tin boxes, ranged upon shelves and deposited in the bank by individuals for safe keeping. No funds of the bank were taken.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Specie Payments and Taxation.

Views of President Grant—He Favors a Reduction of Taxes, Offset by Greater Economy in Government Expenditures—A Leap to Specie Payments Disastrous—Americans in Distress at Nassau—The New Haytien Minister—The Spanish Gunboats—Probable Release from Naval Surveillance—A Ship Canal to Connect the Atlantic and Pacific—The Government Preparing to Make the Necessary Surveys.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1869.

Return to Specie Payment.

The President has expressed himself quite definitely within a day or two to several of his financial friends, concerning the question of taxation and return to specie payments. He said that he had been represented as favoring a continuance of all the present rates of taxation, with the idea of enabling the Treasury to reduce the debt rapidly. He really believes, however, that the time has come for relieving the great agricultural and labor interests of many taxes now imposed, and to lighten the load upon other classes in many particulars. He thinks there can be a still further reduction in the public expenses, which will go toward offsetting the reduced receipts from taxes. In regard to resuming specie payments, the President said that while his desire to accomplish this had not been overstated, he was free to say that the way to secure speedy resumption did not seem clear to him. He thought that it would be necessary to bring it about by such a plan as would make the lowest class occupied by it feel as easily as possible upon all classes. For the present he thinks a leap to specie payments with gold at twenty-five would be disastrous; but that Secretary McCulloch and Secretary of the Treasury is enabled to go on with his present rates of buying bonds and selling gold, that before a great time has passed gold will drop to the specie line, and if this should occur, it would soon be possible to resume without a great shock.

Americans in Distress.

The State Department has received information that three hundred Americans, who were induced to ship on board the steamer Lillian for Cuba, have been landed near Nassau, N. P., and the Lillian has been seized by the officers of Nassau on charges of having violated the neutrality laws. These persons are in a destitute condition, and have applied to the American Consul for relief, but he has no funds, and no authority of law to supply their wants. Of these men one hundred have been sent to Key West, and the Navy Department will dispatch another vessel for the remaining three hundred, providing they agree to not violate the neutrality laws again.

Navy Improvement.

A delegation from this city, composed of the Governors of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri, will meet in this city about the 30th of December for the purpose of urging Congress to take steps for commencing the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Counting Currency.

A committee of twenty ladies from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury will commence the counting of the stocks of currency on hand in the Treasury Department to-morrow. The work will occupy three or four days, during which time business there will be suspended.

The New Haytien Minister.

The new Minister resident from Hayti, who presented his credentials to-day, is a light mulatto in color, and held several positions of importance in the Haytien Government, including that of Foreign Secretary. He is a gentleman of ability and finished education, and made his little speech in French. He was in this country in the first part of our war, and offered his services to raise and command a regiment of colored troops. He will live in this city.

The Naval Board.

To investigate the quarrel between line and staff officers will soon meet, and the intention is to have it over with by the 1st of December. The board will be laid before Congress next month, if called for. The Board consists of ten officers, five from the line and five from the staff. Most of the number are believed to side with the line and four with the staff. There is a good deal of interest in naval circles about the contemplated inquiry.

The Virginia Conservatives

In the Legislature have appointed a committee of nine to come up here this winter and manage the case of Virginia before Congress. Speaker Turner, of the lower house, is chairman of the committee, and it assembles here on the day Congress meets.

The Ku Klux Question

Is likely to soon assume a new phase. The boats, as stated last night, are now held by the naval authorities on an order from the President. All of them are ready for finishing, eleven of them are ready for delivery. Fern asserts that they are intended for use directly or indirectly against her sovereignty, and it is on her information that the President's order was issued. The Government is daily in expectation that Spain will demand the release of those now ready for delivery. When such a demand is made the naval authorities will probably at once withdraw their surveillance, and allow the civil authority to step in and libel the vessels for violation of the neutrality laws. This will take the question into the courts and compel Peru to make good her allegations against the gunboats, failing to do which they must be released. District Attorney Pierpont talked this matter over with the President and Fish on Saturday. The story that he was present to advise on Cuban matters is incorrect, excepting so far as this gunboat question is of interest to Cuba.

A Ship Canal.

The Government is getting ready to look carefully into the question of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The engineer officers of the army and Gulf Railroad is finished to within seven miles of Fort Scott, and will be completed to that point in ten days.

TWO CABINET OFFICERS.

A Comparison Between Secretary Boutwell and Attorney General Hoar.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in his strikingly effective and able article in the *North American Review*, on "Civil Service Reform," institutes a comparison between the two Massachusetts members of General Grant's Cabinet. The Springfield *Republican* says it is held by most Massachusetts people, that the comparison does injustice to the Secretary of the Treasury, but think the article will do him good. We quote from Mr. Adams's portrait. This is what Mr. Adams says:

Accident had brought side by side in President-elect Smith's Cabinet two men who might naturally have been supposed to hold the same political views. They had been elected from the same Congressional district; they had for years been neighbors and friends; they had known no jealousy to divide them; both were sincere, honest and capable. Yet one was the type of that sturdy, unbending morality which has obtained so general a control of America—the other of that polished, accomodating temper which was by birth and training a representative of the New England school, holding its moral rules on the sole authority of attributed valuable ornaments, and even the soldiers in the field have offered their watches, chains and rings to the cause, and money in cash, in aid of the cause. The money value of these patriotic offerings is little short of $20,000.

A cargo of four hundred and sixty Coolies sent out by a agent from Calcutta have arrived at Demerara. The reception was not in favor, and will prove a great loss. The Governors of Bermuda, Barbadoes, and Jamaica proposed to the Governor of Demerara to send to Demarara to serve out their sentences, Demarara declined the proposition to labor, but the colony declined to have the colony transferred into a penal settlement.

West Indies advices by mail state that the cholera, yellow fever and small-pox are raging fearfully at Santiago de Cuba, three hundred deaths having occurred from cholera alone within a period of thirty days. It was found impossible to give the dead proper sepulture, besides being contrary to the laws of public health. As a consequence, the stench from the cemetery has almost become a pestilence. The Cubans in the neighborhood are full confident of success, and are giving the Spanish troops hitch trouble.

The suit of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company, on appeal from the award of the Commissioners who appraised the value of the land on the Illinois shore, opposite St. Louis, belonging to the Wiggins Ferry Company, condemned for the use of the Bridge Company, which has been under way for some time, to reach the property in the outer apartment of the safe. The property stolen, as previously stated, was in some thirty tin boxes, ranged upon shelves and deposited in the bank by individuals for safe keeping. No funds of the bank were taken.

George Francis Train lectured to the St. Louis Fenians last night. What the audience lacked in members it made up in noise.

A large number of men in the interest of railroad corporations are in attendance on the Cherokee Councils, now in session at Talequah, Arkansas. Several parties interested in the Union land swindle are there trying to induce the Indians to part with their land. The council has thus far declined to take any action in favor of any company, but will declare the Cherokee Nation will with their own means build a railroad through their country from North to South.

The Western Union Telegraph was extended to Fort Scott, Kansas, Saturday.

Andrew Moran, of South Carolina, said to be a wealthy Southerner, has been arrested and imprisoned in New York on a charge of engaging to Mrs, Doctor Lasier to perform an abortion upon Miss Tuller Moran. He was stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with his wife and family. Mrs. Lasier is President of the Working Women's Society, and is said to have refused a large bribe to withdraw the prosecution.

At a meeting of the Fenian leaders in New York Sunday, a proposition to aid the Winnipeg insurgents was discussed with much animation. After a brief but lively discussion, further consideration of the subject was deferred till a future session.

Much interest is manifested in the Railroad Convention, which meets at East Saginaw to-day. A large attendance is anticipated, and ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of delegates. The convention is called to secure a railroad to that section from Detroit to the head of Lake Superior, *via* the Straits of Mackinaw.

President Cespedes has forwarded to the Cuban Junta, New York, a casket of jewelry valued at $25,000 in gold which he desires to have sold for the benefit of the patriot army. The article consists of a gold watch and one pin containing about twenty diamonds for which he paid five thousand dollars in gold, several diamond and pearl rings of rare design and workmanship, and several gold watches, chains and unset stones are among the collection. Donna Cespedes contributes four bracelets, one of which is set with SIX DIAMOND dollars, as a most beautiful work of the jeweler's art. Several ladies lost a set of rare and attributed valuable ornaments, and even the soldiers in the field have offered their watches, chains and rings to the cause, and money in cash, in aid of the cause. The money value of these patriotic offerings is little short of $20,000.

OUR GREAT CAPITALISTS.

An English View of the American Plutocracy.

The millionaires of New York are made the subject of a paper in a late number of the London *Spectator*. They are termed "the new American Plutocracy," and are thought to be "only partially settled in a form of society which united to hereditary station in the republic, the command of masses of treasure and armies of debtors." The *Spectator* thinks no rich men in England or Europe possess the power of the very rich men in America. Such can only be found in the East, and in the history of the old Pagan world. The article closes as follows:

"When does Mr. Vanderbilt with, it is said, £15,000,000 sterling, want with the few scores of thousands he can ever spend on a single day? Any way campaign he crushes a thousand families! Yet he crushes them. In Europe a first-class millionaire of that sort would be the cause of disturbance s he would dread an earthquake. In America he makes one. The Baron, that's excitement, the notoriety seem to be the temptation of these men more than the profit, and the whole scene suggests that in America, as in Rome, saltely comes quickly to the very rich. Only the fall is of what a man with $50,000,000 could not do in New York, or why a successful chief in the 'ring,' any man worth a million, a head for finance, and no scruples, should not make $50,000,000, we can see. Mr. Fisk, that's strange dream fulfilled, and a single millionaire gain possession of the remedies for which he pleads and live in a free republic as much a sovereign as if he were an Asiatic king. Vanderbilt—who, we should say, believed well in this affair—could buy New Jersey."

Will Be Published.

Names of reliable business houses that are buying teas and coffees of T. C. Jenkins & Bro. Most of those dealers have purchased their teas and coffees from Eastern houses, but now find it to their advantage to make their purchases of Jenkins & Bro. The teas and other easily ignitable articles on steamers and passenger, will be strictly enforced hereafter.

In the United States Circuit Court at Richmond yesterday, an opinion signed by Chief Justice Chase was read, in the case of the Adams Express Company against the Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad and others. The Court decides that under the contracts of February and June, 1866, the Adams Express Company are entitled to compensation for their expenditures for rolling stock placed by them on the road, and on the other hand the express company is to pay what is due by the railroad company to the city of Washington, not to exceed $60,000. In the contract of September, 1866, it is not shown that Shoemaker was acting on behalf of the express company, and the injunction heretofore granted is continued, with leave to plaintiffs to amend the bill and include Shoemaker among the defendants. Andrew Jamieson is appointed Master in Chancery to make a statement of the affairs of the road in sixty days.

A train from New Orleans for Louisville ran off the track Friday morning, near Bolivar, Tenn. The ladies' car was turned over down an embankment, smashing it and injuring a number of persons. C. E. Mownings and Mrs. Claudie Augendofer, of St. Louis, were severely injured, the former being badly burned and injured internally; the latter had two ribs broken and was otherwise painfully hurt. A little daughter of Lieut. Kendall, of Chicago, was severely hurt, and several others who are unknown. The wounded were taken to the house of a planter and cared for. The accident was caused by the rails spreading.

A special from St. Paul to the Toronto *Globe* says: Simultaneously with the expulsion of Governor McDougall, another band of French insurgents took possession of Fort Garry, without obstructing the fort now occupied by the Provisional Governor, John Brouse. Governor McTavish is daily expecting Lieut. Governor Dan Bay Company do not organize to support McDougall. Letters to the sixth inclusive, will, it is thought, lead to such defeatist regulations as will insure this desirable object.

SUPREME COURT.

No opinions were delivered in the Supreme Court to-day.

PROMOTED.

The President has promoted Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Senator Douglas, to his Private Secretary, James F. Ely, of Illinois, taking Douglas's former position as Assistant Private Secretary. These changes do not affect Gen. Porter's position or official relations at the Executive Mansion.

THE SHIP BUILDING INTEREST.

The

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1869.

THE "Conservative" Senators elect from Virginia, have actually "gone back" on the Northern Democracy. Senator JOHNSTON, who possesses the remarkable merit, in Democratic eyes, of being a nephew of JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, of the C. S. A., has written a letter indorsing the Fifteenth Amendment, and expressing the hope that it will soon become part of the Constitution. He further advises the casting behind of all deal issues; including, we judge, "Democracy" in the list of the defunct. The other Senator, Governor LEWIS, is understood to occupy the same position.

VERMONT, from which we had a long report from the "Censors" a few months ago, in favor of female suffrage, rejects the idea even in a form in which its utility is generally admitted, viz: in the selection of school officials. A bill giving women who are tax payers the right to vote in school district meetings was rejected in the Legislature by a vote of 128 against 92. The hard-headed Vermonters argued that it would be an innovation upon the established customs of the State, and that there was no more reason for allowing women to vote in school meetings than in other affairs. This is certainly a lame conclusion for a Vermont Yankee to reach.

THE general movement in the Catholic Church to break up the American school sytem, or at least to establish denominational schools more directly under the supervision and control of the church, is probably explained as candidly as we could expect, in the annexed extract from the pastoral of Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, issued a few months ago:

While we are gratified at witnessing so many intelligent persons throughout the country embracing the true faith, we are obliged to confess, with sorrow, that a greater number are lost to the church. There is no exaggeration in saying now what Bishop England felt it his sacred duty to state many years ago, that hundreds, nay, thousands, of souls annually stray away from the fold in this country on account of their early religious education. If we look for the descendents of these numerous Catholic families which have emigrated to the country during the past and present century, we will find that many of them have wandered away from the faith of their fathers, and not a few of them are now ranking among the most active and unrelenting enemies of God.

This is a fair statement, and the facts it sets forth are probably at the root of the general agitation of the school question. The declaration is a significant one and full of meaning, that "the early religious education" of children must be cared for, if the Catholic church would check the process of proselytism, by which so many of their youth are lost to the church. But what a confession this involves?

THE London *Economist*, the highest financial authority in England, takes an encouraging view of American finances. In reviewing Secretary BOUTWELL'S Philadelphia speech, made just prior to our State election, the *Economist* says:

Although the American six per cent. debt is yet quoted under par, it is very far from incredible that it may rise so fast as to give the hope of refunding it at no distant time at a much lower rate of interest. If things continue as they are for another six months, that Mr. Boutwell says in £20,000,000 more bonds, it is hardly possible but that an the great improvement in American credit will take place.

Senator SHERMAN, we see it stated from Washington, has a new funding bill almost completed, which he thinks will be acceptable to the majority of financial men. Senator MORTON does not believe it possible to fund the debt until after a return to specie payments, but nevertheless he advocates the passage of a funding bill. The indications are that there will be a large number of financial bills introduced in the next Congress, and among the best may be found the wisdom the country needs. One thing is certain, the advocates of specie payments at an early date will be largely reinforced. The letters of Attorney General HOAR and Mr. SUMNER will have their effect in encouraging other men to assume a like position.

THE peril to which hundreds of citizens are subjected daily by the lawlessness and utter disregard of human life on the part of the railroad managers and operatives, in the neighborhood of the Elevator, continues and is growing worse every day, notwithstanding the earnest and respectful protestations which have been uttered. Hundreds of narrow escapes might be enumerated. We will relate two which came under our own notice within the last few days: A gentleman was compelled to pass directly around a locomotive standing across the side walk. When he was nearly in front of the cowcatcher, the engineer, without giving any warning, suddenly started his engine; the cowcatcher grazed the leg of the gentleman, who escaped by making a leap. Last week two young ladies while passing from the depot were saved from being run over by a gentleman who saw their peril. They were threading their way so as to avoid a locomotive which was coming in one direction, and did not observe that a train was backing down upon them from another, by which they would inevitably have been crushed, but for the timely act of the gentlemen who happened to be passing. No flagman, guard or other warning was present. The persons operating the locomotive and train were regardless of consequences.

OUR St. Louis friends seem determined to make a big thing of that sale of 2,300 tons pig iron. The last we hear of it is through the Associated Press dispatches as the biggest thing on record. Why here in Pittsburgh similar transactions are of almost daily occurrence, and scarcely elicit comment. Here, as may be seen by our files, which we do not pretend contain a complete report of the transactions of this market, we have sales of a single week aggregating over twenty thousand, and not unfrequently over thirty thousand tons of raw irons.

It is not an uncommon occurrence for single firms of our iron workers to purchase three thousand to five thousand tons of crude iron at a single purchase. That our St. Louis cousins may form some conception of what constitutes large operations in iron, we take occasion to inform them that it requires over one thousand tons every twenty-four hours of time to supply the iron manufacturing machinery of this city. Of sales of over 400,000 tons of pig iron and blooms in this city during the last year, fully 350,000 tons were consumed by our city iron-workers. Should St. Louis ever approximate this business in iron, she will have something to boast of; but until then it would perhaps be to her credit to keep quiet as to the magnitude of her pig metal sales.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Even now this intrepid missionary is entitled to and actually occupies a position among the greatest explorers who have ever lived. Should he succeed in once more reaching the coast, with satisfactory details of his last travels, his place as a geographical discoverer, will be at the head of all who have exposed their lives to peril in the interest of knowledge and mankind.

For many months Dr. LIVINGSTONE was supposed, indeed almost confidently believed to have perished in the wilds of Africa—if not by the hands of savages, as reported by his servants, then by disease, or by one or another of the enemies of life by which he was known to be surrounded. During those months, the few who make geography a study, were well aware that by the supposed failure of Dr. L.'s attempt, both science and humanity had experienced a much heavier loss than by the failure of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition. It is not likely that the frozen regions of the North will ever be the dwelling place of civilized men, and in regard to the questions of science upon which light was looked for from his inquiries, they were neither so interesting nor so practical in their character, as those in whose solution Dr. LIVINGSTONE was believed to have the power.

On the 8th of July, 1868, Dr. L. was safe, as our readers know, and was then near Lake Bangweloo. From there he addressed a letter to Dr. KIRKE, British political agent at Zanzibar, which was received by him on the 7th of September, 1869. Since the date of the latter, Dr. KIRKE has, through Arab traders, been requested to forward brandy for Dr. L.'s use to Ujiji, only three hundred miles distant from the coast. By conversation with the Arabs who brought him this oral request, Dr. K. succeeded in gathering a little information concerning Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S last journey. From this information, necessarily somewhat vague, and from a sentence of the letter to the political agent, transmitted by him in a letter to a friend in Bombay, persons familiar with African geography, infer that Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S recent discoveries have been more interesting and practically important than anyone anticipated. The sentence from Dr. L.'s letter is as follows:

"I may say that I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile, between ten and twelve degrees south, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy."

The Arab traders inform Dr. KIRKE that these sources are several lakes of considerable size surrounded by high mountain slopes, like those described by SPEKE as standing around the lakes Nyassa and Albert Nyanza. These lakes, supposed to be the sources of the Nile, are some three hundred or four hundred miles further south than Nyassa and Albert Nyanza. As from SPEKE'S narrative we know that the country around these latter lakes is well suited for cultivation, it is probable that Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S lakes are surrounded by a country of a similar character. If Dr. L. is correct in assuming the bodies of water discovered by him to be the true sources of the Nile, it is probable that they are the first of a vast series, or chain, of inland seas like those of our own country, stretching over many degrees of latitude towards the North. The climate, the soil, and, indeed, all the physical conditions of the region, may be, and in all likelihood are, such as to invite European colonization, and thus lead to the settlement of the African problem in a simple and desirable way. This is the view of the subject taken by experts in African geography in Bombay, as we learn from a letter from there, printed in the New York *Herald*.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO FROM PITTSBURGH TO BEAVER.

Our former articles on the enlargement of the canal from Beaver to Lake Erie have called forth a large number of commendatory notices in various quarters. We hope to see public sentiment concentrated very shortly, and that arrangements may be made at Harrisburg this winter to secure the commencement of this vastly important work. One link in that line we did not refer to, that we design to speak of now, to wit: the connection of our own city with the mouth of the Beaver. For some portions of the year nature has given us that connection by the Ohio river. What we now design to speak of is how this can be improved so that at all times the canal would be open.

The heavy articles that would be carried on this canal if enlarged would be in barges drawing say three or four feet of water, and should be brought to Pittsburgh by steam tugs. The National Government over three years since ordered a survey of the Ohio River with a view to its permanent improvement. That survey was completed about a year since, and the materials are in the hands of Col. W. MILNOR ROBERTS, the Engineer in charge. A full examination of the whole river has led Col. ROBERTS to give a plan, which we understand, to a system of dams, seven eight feet in height, with locks to accommodate the low water trade, and an open schute through which all navigation would pass when the river would reach what is called a coal boat stage. This is probably a compromise that would accommodate all parties interested in the navigation of the Ohio. Now, we would suggest that the distance from the shoals below the mouth of Beaver to the first dam on the Monongahela, say twenty-eight miles, would be the very place to test this proposed plan of Col. ROBERTS. Its connection with this enlarged canal would render it available and test its merits on a small scale. If successful there, then the balance of the Ohio could be afterwards improved. We understand that the fall from the Monongahela bridge to Beaver Shoals is thirty-two feet, and to raise the water to make it at all times navigable to the First Dam of the Monongahela, and Herr's Island on the Allegheny, would take say three feet more, or thirty-five feet in all. This would require one dam at the foot of Horse-tail Ripple; a second at the foot of the shoals below Haysville; a third at the foot of Logstown Bar, and the fourth on the Beaver Shoals. These four dams could be erected each for say $800,000, or $1,200,000 in all. The first one would give a harbor around this city worth twice its cost.

We would suggest that a public meeting be held under the auspices of the Board of Trade, to organize a committee to see, First, that Col. ROBERTS'S final report be secured as early as possible after the meeting of Congress; second, to negotiate with the present Erie Canal Company, and ascertain at what rate the old canal would be put into the new company; third, to negotiate with the railroad authorities at Philadelphia, to see what aid could be secured from them; fourth, to arrange for the necessary legislation at Harrisburg, and ascertain what aid can be secured from the State.

RAILWAY LAW DECISIONS—THE LAW OF NEGLIGENCE.

In the recent case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. BARNETT, the Supreme Court laid down some general principles in regard to the law of negligence, which the public as well as railway companies should understand. Railway companies hold, as strictly as possible, to the rule that travelers, teamsters and all others, are obliged to use every precaution to keep out of the way of trains, and save themselves from injury, while they (the companies) are only required to observe such specific regulations as may be laid down in laws and ordinances. In other words, that the public must leave nothing undone on their part, while the companies may do as little as possible to prevent accident and injury. Such is not the law. The obligations are mutual—the companies being bound, equally with individuals, to use care and prudence, at all times and under all circumstances, to guard the rights and safety of the public. It is not merely the infraction of a legal provision, stipulated in some ordinance, that renders a railway company liable for damages in case of injury, but the non-observance of what is prudent to be done in order to prevent damage to person or property. The points decided in the case above quoted, are as follows:

1. Negligence is always a question for the jury when there is any doubt on the facts, so as to the inference to be drawn from them.

2. For damage arising from non-observance of a considerate and prudent regard for the rights and safety of others a railroad company is equally with a natural person, responsible.

3. If, in approaching a bridge, it would have been negligence in the person injured, to have knowingly driven upon it just as a train was about to pass under it, I was the duty of the engineer to give notice by sounding the alarm whistle.

4. Whether it is the duty of the Company to give notice of the approach of its trains, at any point on the road, depends altogether upon circumstances. Where there is no reasonable apprehension of danger no such notice is required. But if danger to the persons or property of others may be reasonably apprehended, or is likely to result from running of its trains without giving such notice, then it is the duty of the company to give it, and the omission is negligence.

5. The sounding of the alarm whistle, and an unusual traveler passing over and the railway train under the bridge, owing to which the horse became restive, ran away with and injured him, was such an act of gross negligence as to be a sufficiently proximate cause of the injury.

From these decisions, it will be seen that those having charge of railway trains, especially the engineers, have grave responsibilities devolving upon them. They should have intelligence enough to know what discretion, caution and prudence mean, and discrimination enough to know when and how to exercise them. For instance, those engineers who drive locomotives across and along the crowded thoroughfares of this city, should know when to sound their whistles and when to hold them quiet. As it is, there is no greater negligence to sound an alarm whistle while the train is passing under a bridge, at the risk of breaking the neck of a man who is at the same moment crossing over the bridge on horseback; so it is gross negligence to shriek repeated alarms in the ears of horses which may be almost in contact with engines on our streets. This is frequently done; and only on Saturday last a horse attached to a wagon was started down Liberty street, at a furious gait, from this very cause, throwing two boys out of the vehicle, with great fear to the horse. That the boys were not killed or crippled, cannot be attributed to the prudence of the engineer. In the use of the bell there is equal want of discretion and judgment on the part of engineers. Some will ring vigorously when there is no apparent danger ahead, while others will not give so much as a tap when danger is most imminent. A few days ago, in the vicinity of the Elevator, one of a party of three gentlemen came near losing a leg (perhaps his life) in consequence of an engineer starting his engine without warning from either bell or whistle, and just at the very moment of time when the gentlemen alluded to were crossing in front of the locomotive, as they were obliged to do, to get to the depot. The cowcatcher just grazed the boot of one of the men, who, seeing the motion, escaped injury by jumping from the danger. A few taps of the bell, under such circumstances, were required not only by the law, but by ordinary prudence and common sense—and prudence and common sense would have restrained the engineer from moving the engine at all at that moment.

It is to be feared, however, that those having the management of trains are not so deficient in the knowledge of what is due to the public, as they are wanting in disposition to do what the law requires of them. It is high time that they were held to a more rigid account in this regard. If the rights of the citizens, which have been impinged upon, or wholly wrested from them, are ever to be restored, the restoration must come through the agency of a determined public sentiment. The mass of the people do not seem to understand their rights, as against the aggressions of the locomotive, and when they are educated up to that point they will perhaps have courage enough to maintain them.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

Its Future, and the Duty of our Men of Wealth Toward the Institution.

A college can have no life independent of the interest and support of the people among whom it is planted. The excellence that may be predicated of the course of study it prescribes, and the policy it adopts, have a bearing upon its prosperity, mainly as they challenge the attention of those who appreciate them, and give substantial proof of their good will. The germ of a long, vigorous and fruitful life may be there, but it will be as though clasped in the shriveled fingers of the Egyptian mummy of two thousand years ago. There is no such phenomenon in nature as a live college in an altogether dead community. Such an one may be born there, but it will either create the essential surroundings, or will yield to the pressure of the stifling atmosphere about it.

On the other hand, it is not worth while to attempt to foster into a manful life what has not a constitution for longevity and service. A community has a right to know whether a college is going to live or not, paradoxical as it may seem, before they say that it *shall* live. Some colleges can not be made to go. They were born under the wrong star, if you please, but at any rate, every thing, however kindly or wisely devised in their behalf, goes amiss. Colleges are born, not made. There seems to be just such a concurrence of conjunctions and oppositions, trines and quartiles necessary to insure their survival of the perils of infancy. Money cannot compensate for a lack in this pre-requisite. Millions invested in foundations, fellowships and endowments of every name, with a view to giving force and permanence to educational institutions in England, might fail as well, for any good they are doing, be this moment in the coffers of avarice. The money that has been sunk in seeking to galvanize still-born and epileptic colleges in this country, would be ample to satisfy all the real needs of university education among us for years to come.

The University that has its seat in our city, has given us and is giving remarkable signs of a vitality that looks to long years and muscular growth. It has now long enough been kept at the door that it has a right to live, and, God willing, means to live. We believe that what a few have been doing for it in the way of developing its constitutional habit, should meet with a most influential seconding. Its Board of Trustees are capable of such standing, and have thus far so generally carried their resolves into execution, that it means something that they have authorized. President Woods to solicit funds for the University uses one hundred thousand dollars, a handsome per centage of which he has already assurance. It is becoming understood that money can be safely invested in this institution. Donors to others which have made larger pretensions, are, in some cases at least, dissatisfied with the disposition thus made with their gifts. We have as yet heard of no such case, and have expressed himself thus in regard to help he has given to raise the University to its present standing.

A first class institution of learning is certainly wanted in Western Pennsylvania. More than one who have bidden for the position have failed to meet the conditions. Pittsburgh has the wealth, the intelligence, the public spirit and the student material. She has also a college whose thrifty growth for the last few years, and whose present efficiency in its sphere, are the guarantee of its fruits and the data upon which to estimate what, with a just measure of countenance from our men of wealth and influence, it can yet accomplish. Its very character as being non-sectarian, affords to those who have breadth enough of view to seek to reach the enlargement of their own church connection by way of the furtherance, in general, of religion and sound learning, an opportunity now to grasp a mighty leverage—an opportunity it were well to seize in time.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

A Humbug Exploded—Chicago Art Triumphant.

Dr. Boynton, of Syracuse, who has been investigating the mystery surrounding the apparently venerable relic discovered in the town of Cardiff, Onondaga county, New York, has succeeded in exploding a humbug of considerable dimensions. When he first saw it he thought it was an antique monument. Now he says his veneration for the high antiquity of the Onondaga giant is fast waning to a taper. Dr. Boynton has been experimenting upon the effect of water on gypsum, which is the stone of which this Cardiff humbug is built. He finds the loss of weight to be rapid and easily ascertained. He says:

I have stated that I thought his "origin would not carry us back over three hundred years;" but I am not certain that the known period of existence will justify me in asserting that the period between his burial and resurrection was over three years. Its antiquated appearance has been produced, not by abrasion, as many have said, but by the dissolving action of water, which I think could have been accomplished in a few months. A more careful and accurate examination, admitting the possible existence of some undiscovered error creeping into the calculation, may show the burial to have been for a period of three hundred and seventy or three hundred and seventy-one days—all may have been buried between two days.

This "sun ingin" is in a fair way to be exposed, and then one of the stupendous sells and swindles of the age will be brought out to the light. A gentleman who professes to know, says that this giant was made in Chicago, and was brought by water to Onondaga county a year ago, and deposited after dark in the spot where it was found. The management of the affair has been very shrewd, and, as Dr. Boynton says, he will make a full report of the entire history, proceedings, discovery, resurrection, and journey of the giant to its present resting place.

The Outcome of Free Trade.

The "*Re form League*" is the title of a paper printed in Boston with free trade tendencies. In an article headed "Wealth and Poverty," aiming to show that with an irredeemable currency the "rich grow richer and the poor poorer," it makes the following astonishing statement concerning English pauperism and its unexampled increase within the past seven years, or during the time she has been virtually cut loose from competition with our manufactures:

"It is stated that in England and Wales, to say nothing of Scotland and Ireland, the number of those dependent entirely or in part, on public charity, reaches four millions of souls. Of these, one million and a half are systematic paupers; one million are on the verge of pauperism dependent for a considerable part of the time on the public, half a million be sent to the loose and dangerous classes who would cost the State less if they were actually paupers; another million and a half are without regular employment, and depend on chance jobs for their subsistence."

Here, says the Boston *Advertiser*, is a picture of what free trade has accomplished for a great nation in a single decade, viz: to reduce her to such a condition that English statesmen are at a loss what measures to adopt, and in their "perplexity the evil is left to itself." Free trade, then, is not after all the panacea for national woes which its advocates would have us believe. It seems, on the contrary, that the statement of facts given furnishes a direct and unanswerable refutation of the theories which the Free-ra League and its coadjutors throughout the country are laboring to advance. This fortune has befallen England simply because she cannot induce or force us with the rest of the world to adopt her system in order to support her working people; and yet we are urged by the *Reform League* and other free trade journals to take down the bars which keep out her manufactures. It is well to state here that the suspension of England has increased most largely at her manufacturing centers, while in this country these hives of industry show nothing of the kind.

REFERRING to Gen. Grant's position on the tariff, the Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says: "Gen. Grant holds that in a subject which is not a party question, and upon which excellent Republicans differ, he is not called upon to make recommendations, but will accept any legislation Congress may send to him and approve it. No doubt Congress will enlarge the free list, and this is about as far as it will go with the tariff." The same writer says also: "Spite of the President's desire that taxation shall not be increased, Congress will probably return after the congressional elections next fall, diminish the taxes materially."

THE *Sun* says the late election cost the Tammany ring over nine hundred thousand dollars. The grand torchlight procession cost one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Mayor Hall contributed twenty per cent. of his salary. Eight candidates for office contributed five thousand dollars each. All subordinates in public office under control of the Ring were assessed twenty per cent. on their salaries. Senatorial candidates paid about $28,000 each with the exception of Wm. M. Tweed, who paid nearly $50,000. All this money comes out of the city tax payers, and what is most curious, they seem to like it.

THE New York *Bulletin*, copying the circular of the petroleum dealers relative to the buying and selling of petroleum by weight, hopes the proposed reform will be adopted at once. It claims that the measuring of barrels by means of the straight gauging rod is no longer a fair indication of their capacity, and that by the adoption of a new system many of the petty frauds now practiced will be prevented.

SIX PERSONS attended a meeting in New York on Saturday to promote a Peabody monument in Central Park. The meeting was held at the Stock Exchange, but the bulls and bears were intent on plundering the living rather than honoring the dead. The project will not be abandoned, but future meetings will be held in more sympathetic localities.

GRANITE is being shipped from Richmond to St. Louis, for the great bridge over the Mississippi at the latter city.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

Cause of the Decline in the Refineries of Pittsburgh.

The New York *Bulletin*, in discussing the petroleum trade, says seventy per cent. of all the exports of petroleum made this year have been from New York, while the remaining thirty per cent. shipped from Philadelphia was nearly all on account of New York merchants. It says that contracts can be obtained from Pittsburgh refiners at buyers' option for one month, in "lines" for a series of months extending over the whole year, and that speculators can be more readily accommodated in Pittsburgh than in Cleveland. It is to this mania for speculation that the *Bulletin* ascribes the decline in the refined products of Pittsburgh for the past year. It alleges that the refiners of this city are nearly all speculators on either the "bull" or "bear" side, buying and selling options each other and of outside parties who always have the advantage. The result is that speculation has almost entirely usurped the place of legitimate manufacturing business. The *Bulletin* then gives the refiners of Pittsburgh the following advice:

If the refiners there would be content with moderate and sure profits, limit their sales to periods of thirty or forty days ahead, add to the legitimate exporting trade, and contract to deliver at seller's option to suit the buyers' convenience, it is not at all questionable that they could run their work at a greater profit than any other manufacturing center. By adopting this course they become more independent of those who buy oil only for actual export, their brands would become better known and more desirable to the buyers, as in many cases one brand would make an entire cargo, they would pay less commission warehouse charges and lose less by leakage; in short, they would become masters of their own business. Having no contracts for future delivery of refined oil they would not be obliged to buy crude futures at advanced rates to cover, thereby continually stimulating the price of crude. The Pittsburgh refiners possess almost unequaled tankage, and could easily hold their refined oil over the weak and dull stages of the market. The location of Pittsburgh, connected as she is by rail and water with the oil regions, and possessing cheap fuel, iron and coperage, and the Pennsylvania Railroad a always guaranteeing her lower eastward freights than the Pennsylvania or any other railroad company will concede to any other manufacturing point—all these advantages combine to enable her to deliver refined petroleum at tide-water at lower prices than can be touched by the refiners of either New York or Cleveland.

Referring to the rumors that the Pittsburgh refiners had formed a combination that caused the recent advance in both crude and refined oil, the *Bulletin* says that after diligent inquiry it finds that crude is immediately affected by the exceeding scarce, and that the demand on Oil Creek is from the legitimate trade. It says that the exports of daily production and stock at the wells, published in the Titusville *Herald*, are asserted to be gross exaggerations, and that purchasers on Oil Creek estimate the daily production at not over 10,000 barrels, and the actual stock at from 50,000 to 100,000 barrels less than the *Herald* reports. The stock in New York is very light, and exporters are buying very little, assigning as a reason that Europe has plenty of petroleum and will not respond to the advance in the American markets.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.

The Production During 1868, and Estimated Product of 1869.

"Carleton" writes to the Boston *Journal* from Lake Superior, that there are fourteen companies engaged in iron mining on the Lake; two that have just begun, and others that are well developed. The production of the two principal mines for 1868, will be seen from the following figures:

Jackson	Tons 131,707
Cleveland	107,214
Marquette	7,977
Lake Superior	10,500
Lake Angeline	4,500
Edwards	17,500
Iron Mountain	3,500
Washington	3,537
New England	4,500
Champion	6,250
Hematite	14,300
Total	307,815

The increase over the production of 1867 is between forty and fifty thousand tons. The production for 1869 is estimated at 450,000 tons, and the production of all the mines up to the close of 1868 is 2,300,000 tons. In his letter "Carleton" says further:

"The mining in this region has only just begun—it is yet in its infancy—and yet the value of the metal produced last year amounts to about $16,000,000.

"The average cost of mining and delivering the ore in cars at the inlets is estimated at about $2 per ton. The ore is shipped to Cleveland at a cost of $4.35, making $6.35 when laid down in dock in that city, where it is readily sold for $8, leaving a profit of about $1 65 per ton to the shipper. Perhaps, including insurance and incidentals, the profit may be reduced to about $1.25 per ton."

PERSONAL.

A Portland paper asserts that Walter Brown and J. W. Randall, who went to England with the Harvards, are being maintained there by a lady, who was on the steamer, and fell down and broke her own collar bone, and sued the steamship company for £20,000 damages, and wants the men as witnesses.

Commissioner Delano has discovered that he is a relative but treats the President.

Mr. D. Friday received from the "Citizen's Association, of New York City," a small book, entitled "Ancestry of General Grant." It contains several bottles of Mr. Delano's family. It appears that it is from the Delano or De la Noye family that the General inherits his oldest ancestor, Matthew Grant, who married Tamazine Grant, married Susan Delano, the daughter of Jonathan Delano, in 1621. Philip De la Noye (or as it is now pronounced, Delano,) arrived at Plymouth in the Fortune, in 1621, the same year that the Mayflower arrived. Among Grant's grandfather, several times removed, Noah and Solomon Grant were soldiers in those days, and did honorable service against the Puritans. The genealogy is correctly and distinctly traced on each side, and it is clearly shown that President Grant and Commissioner Delano are eleventh cousins. The President also received one of these books, and, it is said, was not displeased at his relationship. He sent a family physician to the Commissioner to dine with him, and the invitation was accepted. This may all seem a joke, but it is a true one.

The following by the Philadelphia *Press* is tart, if not just: "It is duly paragraphed that Henry Ward Beecher's salary will be reduced to $21,000 this year.' Whether or not it will be considered proper to take up a subscription for him is not stated. Estimating his further income from lecturing and writing at some $12,000 per annum—and it is all that—the reverend gentleman will have only a paltry $33,000 a year to live upon. It is rather time, indeed, than any of the Apostles received, and even a larger income than those of the English bishops get, for going very little; but considering that the Archbishop of Canterbury has $75,000, and the Bishop of London $50,000 a year, Mr. Beecher may fancy that he has cause to complain."

Father Hyacinthe having visited Yale College on Wednesday, went to Norfolk, a small village in Litchfield county, in Connecticut, at the invitation of Rev. Dr. Eldridge, of that place, to enjoy a genuine New England Thanksgiving dinner. The Pere seemed delighted at this extension of hospitality, and was fully initiated into the mysteries of roast turkey, shoulders of ham, pork, vegetables and pies which no other occasion draws out of ovens. From Norfolk he will proceed to Boston with Rev. Mr. Bacon, who accompanies him as interpreter.

According to a New Orleans paper, Mr Romero, formerly Mexican Minister to the Government, is now publishing in one of the Journals of Mexico a series of papers extending through the years 1867 and 1868, consisting of reports of his transactions in the United States—private and official—which are making some queer revelations of the confidential conversations of Senators, members of the House of Representatives, and other high officials of the Government. It is said that they are likely to be very embarrassing to some public men, whose dealings with the Mexican boads and contracts are recklessly exposed.

Mlle. Patti will find new triumphs, bracelets and bouquets awaiting her in Russia, but she must be arsenic proof, in one sense, from the sad instances of the danger of Russian winters to great singers.

Two Japanese boys, Hougma and Enoye, are studying our language and military tactics at the Highland Military Academy, at Worcester, and another is soon to enter the school. They are placed there by one of the Japanese Governors.

The Baron De Nova Friburgo, supposed to be the wealthiest man in Brazil, died on the 4th of October. He left instructions that there should be no pomp, that his body be placed in a plain coffin without any ornament, and that it be carried in one of his own carriages; also, that no invitations be issued to his funeral and the usual masses. His dwelling house in Rio is said to have cost him $1,600,000 before it was finished, but he lived to enjoy it only a year or two.

An officer, who served under Sheridan in Virginia, writes: "Possessing an unmitigated hatred for the enemies of his country, he never regarded the defenceless creatures opposed to him with the name of soldiers, although they fought with a courage which could not fail to command respect, and with a conviction of better cause. His most complimentary allusion was to characterize them as militia. If, while on the march, the advance encountered serious opposition from the enemy lurking among the pines, Sheridan would say to one of his staff, with some show of irritation, 'Ride over to General ——, and tell him to drive those people out of the woods.'"

A colored lawyer in South Carolina having horsewhipped a white member of the State Government, for insulting his wife, the Legislature appointed an investigating committee. The committee report that the "flogging was thoroughly and handsomely done."

Wm. R. Gladstone, after having been thirty-five years in public life, has just appointed his son, Wm. H. Gladstone, "Junior Lord of the Treasury," the first office the elder Gladstone filled.

In the probable elevation of Sir John Lincoln, M. P. for the Isle of Wight, to the peerage, the Manchester *Guardian* notices the fact that it will be the first time since the Reformation on which an English Roman Catholic has been called to the Upper House. Peerages were then called out of abeyance in favor of the Roman Catholics, as was done in the case of the Baroness Stafford, and Beaumont, but there has been no new creation.

The American Bishops, it is announced, have arrived at Havre by the steamer Lafayette, on their way to Rome. Several of the Bishops remained at Havre, and Bishop Gulgnes, of Ogdensburg, stopped at Rouen, and celebrated mass at the cathedral of that place.

THE greenback heresy of Mr. Pendleton obtained a large audience at the West. But that notion being among the ideas of the past, a return to specie payment is now demanded in that section as the best measure of relief. It claims that the measuring of barrels by means of the straight gauging rod is no longer a fair indication of their capacity, and that by the adoption of a new system many of the petty frauds now practiced will be prevented.

THE BROKEN HOME.

"Truth Stranger than Fiction."

In San Francisco, on the North side of Folsom street, overlooking Mission Bay, stands a palatial residence.

The interior of this house is even more beautiful than its exterior, every apartment being in its way a gem of magnificence and refinement.

The library especially realizes the most perfect ideal of an elegant and cultured home.

And yet, at the moment we look in upon him—one August afternoon, as he occupied his library—the proprietor of all this wealth appeared of all men the most miserable.

He was Mr. Mortou Preble, for many years a leading banker on San Francisco.

It was in vain that the broad bay-window at the south end of the room had been opened, giving ingress to the sunshine and the fragrance of rare flowers—in vain that the walls were lined with richly carved book-cases and paintings—in vain that soft couches and luxurious chairs had been gathered around him.

He was wretched.

He lay on a sofa, in the depths of the great bay-window, the wreck of a once powerful man. His figure was thin and gaunt; his face was ghastly; his eyes having an expression of woful apprehension, of harrowing anxiety, of dreadful expectancy.

It was evident at a glance that no merely physical ailment had made him what he was.

By what withering secret, by what destroying affliction, had he been thus agonized? thus haunted? thus haunted? in so short a time and good he so wealthy and distinguished!

As he moved restlessly upon his luxurious cushions his nervous clutch at a copy of paper, of well-known shape and appearance, upon which wasscrawled a single line, in an equally well-known writing, proved the key to the whole secret.

This line was as follows:

"August 9, 1868. *At six I will call.*"

A stretch of wonder and horror shook the three simultaneously.

"Will call!" cried Mr. Preble, starting to his feet, and glaring wildly around.

"Is coming here!" cried Mrs. Preble, also rising.

"It seemsso," said Dr. Hutton, his eyes again reverting to the message. "He will be here at six o'clock, and see! it is six already."

"Even as he spoke, the clock on the mantelpiece struck the hour, with its silver bell, and at that instant heavy footsteps resounded in the hall, approaching the library.

"It is *he!*" cried the doctor, also arising.

As the last stroke of the hour resounded, the door leading from the hall again opened.

One long and horrified glance cast the banker and his wife in that direction, and then she fell heavily to the floor.

Her senses had left her.

The above we publish as a specimen chapter, but the continuation of this story will be found only in the New York *Ledger*. Ask for the number dated December 4th, which can be had at any news office or bookstore. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the *Ledger* mailed to you for one year, by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, 182 William street, New York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Every body who has it in the house, as it looking beyond the azure clouds therein. Let us speak from the injustice and wickedness of earth to the goodness and mercy of Heaven.

Then banker gave a low, sobbing sigh.

"I *cannot* look up, Helen," he answered, with a passionate tremor in his voice—"only down, down at the grave that is opening before me!"

Mrs. Preble continued to stroke his forehead softly, while she lifted her pale face to the sunlight streaming into the apartment.

"Look up, Morton—always look up!" she again exclaimed upon the invalid. "During all these fourteen years of agony, I have not once doubted either the goodness or the justice of Heaven. 'Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted.' I believe that we shall yet return more than twofold all we have mourned, and that we shall come to a glorious day of joy beyond all this long night of sorrow."

The face of the invalid lighted up with an answering glow, and he murmured:

"Glorious faith! My wife, you are indeed a blessed comforter! Perhaps, after all, you are right!"

A knock resounded on a side-door at this juncture, and the next moment Dr. Hutton, the family physician, for whom Mrs. Preble had sent, entered the room.

He was an old man, portly in figure, with white hair and beard, but with a fresh and ruddy complexion, a pair of shrewd blue eyes, and with an exuberant flow of animal spirits that sat well upon him. He had a kind heart and a clear head. He approached the wife, after greeting the husband and wife, and lifted the thin restless hand of the invalid, feeling his pulse.

"Quite a high fever," he said, after a brief pause. "Worrying again, eh, Mr. Preble? You are wearing yourself out. Medicine will do you no good so long as your mind is in its present condition. I must give you an opiate."

"Not now, doctor," interposed the banker. "I cannot—must not—sleep to-day! I need to be broad awake now, for I cannot tell at any moment what the next may bring forth. I am looking for the culmination of all my years of anguish—for the crowning agony of the whole. Perhaps even now—— Ah, what is that?"

He sprang to his feet, and then, as the sound that had disturbed him was not repeated, he sank back again on his cushions, pallid and panting.

"It is the anniversary," she replied to his unspoken inquiry—"the anniversary of our loss."

"Ah, yes," said the doctor. "I remember."

"Yes, it is another of those terrible days," cried the banker, in a hollow whisper. "Sit down doctor, and I will tell you the whole story. I can think of nothing else to-day, and am almost wild with apprehension and anxiety. Sit down."

Dr. Hutton drew up a chair and seated himself, the while he was passing the delicate salutation of a friend and physician.

"You have six fourteen years ago, doctor," said Mr. Preble. "We lived then where we do now, in a cottage on the site of this great mansion. There were but the three of us—Helen and I, and our three year old Jessie. And it was fourteen years ago to-day that our little Jessie was stolen from us.

"I remember it," said the doctor softly. "Yet might she not have been lost, Mr. Preble? She went out to play in the yard, if I remember rightly, and was never seen by you after. She might have strayed away—"

"No we thought for a week, year, doctor," interrupted the banker. "We never dreamed that she had been stolen. We searched everywhere for her, and offered immense rewards for her recovery. I employed detectives, but all to no purpose. When our little Jessie ran down the steps into that flower garden," and he pointed to the front of the house, "as if the earth had opened and swallowed her up, we never saw her again."

"She must have found the gate open, and wandered out," suggested Dr. Hutton. "She might have strolled down to the waters and been drowned."

The banker fixed his burning eyes upon the physician's face, and whispered:

"I said we never saw the poor child again. I did not say we never heard of her. She was lost on the 5th of August, 1854. For a year we thought her dead. But on the anniversary of our loss we received a written message concerning her."

"A message!" cried Dr. Hutton, starting.

"A mere scrawl—a single line in a hand evidently disguised," said the banker. "Here it is."

He produced a dingy scrap of paper from a drawer in the table, and held it up to the view of the physician, who read as follows:

"August 9, 1855. *Jessie is in her Jessie*"

Dr. Hutton looked, with a puzzled air, from the scrap of paper, which he turned over and over, to the countenance of the banker.

"I can make nothing of this," he declared. "It is merely a date, with the name of your lost daughter. It tells me nothing."

"Nor did it us, at first," said Mr. Preble, "Then that name and that date, with the common laugh connecting them set us to thinking. A whole year we agonized over the dreadful problem, and then we received another message, which you shall see."

He thrust a second slip of paper, identical in shape and appearance with the first, before the gaze of Dr. Hutton, who read it aloud:

"August 9, 1856. *Your Jessie still lives!*"

The physician started, as if electrified.

"All this is something definite—something decisive," he muttered. "It convinced you that your daughter was still living."

"Yes, doctor," said Mr. Preble, "and every anniversary of that day has brought us some message. The disappearance of the child, mysterious as it is, does not seem half so strange as that the villain who took her away could contrive to communicate with us every year since, and always on a particular day—the anniversary of that on which she was stolen

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 22, 1869.

The advocates for an increase of the currency attribute the prevailing money stringency and the high rates which are paid for the use of money, to an alleged insufficiency of a circulating medium adequate to effecting the exchanges of the country; that this scarcity tends to an undue extension of the credit system, which will rapidly result in expansion, over-trading and general indebtedness, to result in turn in panic and disaster. A late number of the Boston *Bulletin* contains some general remarks on this subject which appear pertinent at this time. The effect of a short supply of currency, (a naming that there is a deficiency,) is not to favor the extension of the credit system, but rather to check it. The volume of trade and production must invariably be restricted from this cause. Whenever the financial exigencies of business men are pressing, and rates of interest rule high, credits are always sharply curtailed, and business of all kinds is brought nearer down to a cash basis. It is only in times of monetary ease, when the boards of the capitalist go a begging for customers, that the system of long credits prevails to any great extent, and the danger arises of overtrading and commercial crisis.

But the principal and most urgent thing to be done is, *to increase the purchasing power of the currency, instead of increasing its volume.* This will restore financial ease to the business interests of the country, and at the same time bring down the prices of gold and other commodities, without permanently diminishing the profits of either production—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The present active demand for money and high rates of interest are, in a great measure due to the inefficient character of our paper currency as a purchasing medium. Thus large sums are now required to carry moderate stocks of goods, and for the prosecution of business enterprises, where formerly but small amounts were needed. It is a common saying among merchants and manufacturers now-a-days, that they require double the capital for the transaction of a given amount of business, that sufficed for them in former times, while the profits are much less.

But if all property values were again brought down to a gold basis—or, in other words, if treasury and bank notes were raised to par—it is very evident that the present volume of currency would go much farther in the way of effecting commercial exchanges than it does now, and in fact, that it would suffice for all the business wants of the country. Being thus practically extended, and reinforced by the specie hoards now withheld from circulation, the rates of interest would fall to a lower range, as a matter of course.

—The local money market was somewhat easier to-day in its general workings. There was considerable pressure for money, which was more liberally met, and maturing obligations were provided for promptly by interested parties. Protests are not numerous, and although many borrowers are not supplied to the full extent of their demands, they manage with very prudently to adjust their wants to the ability of the market supply.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, says the New York *Herald* of to-day, is unfavorable, showing as it does a loss in reserve of nearly a million and a half of dollars. The Treasury movements during the week, which expired Friday morning, go to account for a large portion of the decrease in legal tenders. Other things being equal, this loss will be made up next week, when the bank statement made up each Monday morning thus unfavorable features of this week would not appear. The loss in legal tenders is over two and a half millions, nearly all of which is from above reported to, and partially to shipments to the West and South-west. An examination of the statement shows that the banks have enlarged their loans to the extent of nearly two millions. Now, as the deposits have been at a stand-still, it is evident that the remittances westward have been largely composed of these loans. In other words, the Western banks are using the funds which they seem to draw, Eastern loans which other connections have shipped currency to them.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds '62	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds '64	112¾	113	113
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113½	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	115½	115½	116
U. S. Bonds '68	115½	115½	115½
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gold	129¼	129¼	129¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Nov. 20.	Nov. 22.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	129¼	129¼		¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	117¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '64	113¼	113¼	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '64	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, new	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new iss.	113¾	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	115¾	116	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '68	115¾	115¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107¼	107¾	¼	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Keighley's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 50 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 22, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 30 A M	12 00 M	1 30 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	182¾	183¼	183¼	183¼	183
Erie	28¼	28¾	28¾	28	28¼
Hudson River	133¾	134		134	
Harlem	134	134½		134½	
Reading	98	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
Michigan Central	130			129	
Michigan Southern	89	89¼	90	90¼	90¼
Illinois Central	138			138	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93			93	
Chicago and Northwestern	71¾	72¾	72¾	72	72¾
do preferred	87	87¾		87¾	87¾
Rock Island	103¾	104	104	104	103¾
Toledo and Wabash	70	71		70	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	70	71		69¾	69
St. Paul	69	69		69¼	69
St. Paul, preferred	81	81		81¼	81¼
Fort Wayne	83¾	83¾		83¾	83¾
Chicago and Alton	140			140	
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾			29¾	30
Western Union Telegraph	33¾			33¾	33¾
Pacific Mail	38			38	
Adams Express	58			58	58
Wells, Fargo Express	54	54½		54	54
American M. U. Express	24¼			24	24¼
United States Express	34¼			34¼	34¼
Merchants Union Express	50½			50½	
Gold	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Ad.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	182¾	183	¼	
Erie	28	28¼	¼	
Hudson River	133¾	133¾		
Harlem	134	134½	½	
Reading	97¾	98¼	½	
Mich. Central	129	129		
Mich. Southern	89½	90¼	¾	
Illinois Central	138			
Cleve. and Pitts	93¾	93¾	¼	
Chicago and North.	71¾	72¾	1	
do preferred	87	87¾	¾	
Rock Island	103½	104¾	1¼	
St. Paul	69	69¼	¼	
do preferred	83¾	84¼	½	
Tol. and Wabash	70	70¾	¾	
do preferred	70¼	71	¾	
Fort Wayne	83¾	85¾	2	
Chicago and Alton	140	140		
Ohio and Miss	29¾	29¾		
Western U. Tel	33¾	33¾		
Pacific Mail	39	38¾		¼
Adams Express	58¼	58		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	54	54		
American M. U. Ex	24	24¼	¼	
United States Ex	34	34¼	¼	
Merch. U. Ex	49½	50½	1	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, November 22, 1869. }

Trade to-day was quiet, and dull as usual on Monday, and we have but few changes to note in prices. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 7@8c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

APPLES—Demand good and holders firm at $3 00@3 75 ₱ bbl for good to choice, and for extra $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl. Common articles are nominal in price.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand at 32@35c, for prime to very choice. Some extra brands sell higher, but they are not quotable. Inferior and common in demand and nominal.

EGGS—Eggs are scarce and in moderate demand at 36@36c ₱ dozen for fresh.

BEANS—Good to choice small Navy beans sell at $2 50@3 ₱ bushel.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market quiet. There are no new hams or sides in the market. New sugar cured shoulders are quoted at 15c. Dried beef—plain sugar cured 20c. Lard in kegs 17½@18c, and in buckets 19@19½c ₱ lb. Mess pork $27 75 ₱ bbl. There is very little inquiry for bacon, but a good demand for lard.

CORNMEAL—Demand light and prices nominally from $1 60 to $1 70 for good to choice.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $12@15 for fair to very choice.

MINCE MEAT—We quote Atmore's mince meat at 16c by BYRN or barrel.

CIDER—We quote at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl as to quality and size of barrel. Receipts good.

CHEESE—Market firm. We quote Western Reserve at 18c; Hamburg at 18½c; Ohio Factory at 16c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Gorben at 21c; Sweitzer 27@28c, and Limburger 16@16c ₱ lb.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good and slow of sale at $15@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales of oat straw at $12@9 ₱ ton.

BEANS—Sales at 2@2½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples in demand at 6@6½c. Dried peaches need within a good sale at 11@12c for halves. We quote peaches quarters at 8@10c, and dried blackberries at 12@13c.

LAND OIL—Demand good. We quote No. 1 at $1 62@1 65, and No. 2 $1 05 ₱ gallon.

HONEY—We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl.

HOGS—Sales in a retail way of dressed at $11 00@12 00 ₱ cwt.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—We quote live chickens at 5c@5½c ₱ pair by the coop as to the size, dressed with entrails out 9@10c ₱ lb; dressed turkeys 16@18c; dressed ducks 17c; dressed geese 15c@$1 00 each, quails $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen, wild ducks $3 00@3 50 ₱ dozen, and venison saddles at 25c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95c@$1; shorts at $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality ₱ cwt.

ONIONS—Market well supplied and dull at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl, for good to very choice.

POTATOES—Peachblows are more active, with sales at 55@60c ₱ bush. Sales by the bushel from country wagons at 60@70c ₱ bush. On the track they are worth 50@55c ₱ bush. Jersey sweets are scarce and nominally at about $5 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and market firm at 55@$1 for No. 1 geese feathers, and for good to prime 50@55c ₱ lb.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $1 90 ₱ barrel.

WHISKY—The quotations are firm at $1 05 common rectified; $1 05 proof rectified at $1 15; corn whisky $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

LIME—We quote Eastern white lime at $1 75, and Cleveland at $2 25 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—Flax seed is scarce and held firm at $2 00 ₱ bush. Clover seed is inactive at nominal at $8 00@8 50, and timothy seed at $4 00 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—Market quiet and only a moderate local demand for brands. We quote all red winter wheat grades at $5 75@6 25 ₱ bbl, for good to choice, and choice spring wheat flour at $5 50 @5 75. The mills have put down their prices to the trade for good winter wheat flour at $5 75@6 00, and common and inferior grades are entirely nominal in price.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 75 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt. as to quality.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in grain, or any kind. Red wheat is nominally $1 15@1 18 ₱ bushel Prime old yellow shelled or ear corn commands 80c@$1 ₱ bushel, and new ear corn dull at 70@75c ₱ bushel in depot. On the track outside in moderate demand at 70@75c ₱ bushel. Rye is nominal at prices ranging from 90c@$1 00 ₱ bushel as to quality, very little selling at the latter figure. Barley is inactive. Fair to choice may be quoted at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel and extra Canadian at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Some inferior barley will hardly command over $1 00 ₱ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY MORNING, November 23, 1869. }

There was considerable activity in the crude oil market yesterday, and prices were slightly advanced, with a firm feeling in the market at the close. The demand was moderately active, but without material change since our last. We note sales as follows:

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls first half of December at	31c
500 bbls December at	31c
1,000 bbls December at	31c
1,000 bbls December at	31c

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls s. o. 30 days	16¾c
1,000 bbls s. o. to December 15th at	17 c
1,000 bbls, s. o., all year, at	16¾c
1,000 bbls s. o., January to June, 1870, at	15 c
2,000 bbls s. o. all year at	16¾c
3,000 bbls s. o. all year at	16¾c
6,500 bbls s. o. all year, at	16¾c
5,000 bbls s. o. all year, at	16¾c
2,000 bbls s. o. all year, at	16¾c
2,000 bbls s. o., 30 days, on lower creek	$6 00
2,000 bbls s. o., January to July, 1870, at	15 c

At the close of the market spot refined was quiet at 30½c; November at 31½c; December at 31c; December to March 33½@33½c, and January to March 33½@33½c. Crude, spot, 17c; s. o. 16¾c; November 17c; s. o. 16¾c; December 17c; s. o. 16¾c; January to July, 1870, 15c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 22.—Petroleum—Closing—Petroleum—limited sale for crude 29½@29½c; the refined 31c; outside price. No business movement consummated. Refined prices have dropped sence without leading to business; 63c@ 64c is the nominal prices; 61c paid, but lowest market with very moderate trade; sales 5,000 bbls refined standard, New York, delivery 335@c; 2,000 bbls do December, 31½c and 3,000 bbls do January.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Petroleum dull and drooping; crude 26@26½c, 28c; refined, 33¼c.

OIL CITY, November 22, 11:30 A. M.—Quiet and depressed; sales 1,000 barrels crude, 16½c.

PLEASANTVILLE, November 22, 11:30 A. M.—Dull; nothing doing; $5 25 bid, asking $5 30 @5 50.

TITUSVILLE, PA., November 22, 11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; quoted in head of yet to-day; $5 80@5 85.

SHARON, PA., November 22, 11:30 A. M.—Market is quiet and but little doing; producers are solid about prices $5 50@5 60.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 12 M.—Market firm; prime light straw to white 33c; standard spot, 32½c; crude 16½c.

NEW YORK, November 22, 12:00 M.—Dull and prices nominal. Crude 26c; refined 33½c.

NEW YORK, November 22, 2:10 P. M.—Dull and prices nominal. Crude 26c; refined 33¼@33½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 22, 1:10 P. M.—Market very quiet; buyers offering $6 10; no sales.

NEW YORK, November 22, 12 M.—Crude 26½c; refined 33½c; market dull. Antwerp 60¼ francs. Liverpool and London quiet.

ROUSSVILLE, PA., November 22, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet; nothing doing; refined to sell at 36 1/2; no buyers.

OIL CITY, November 22, 11:40 A. M.—Market quiet at 16 @16 6-16; not much doing.

TITUSVILLE, PA., November 22, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet and unchanged; nothing doing; refined at $5 80@5 85.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 11:15 A. M.—Market quiet and inactive; prices nominal and steady; crude 26½@26¾c.

NEW YORK, November 22, 5:00 P. M.—Market very quiet and prices steady; quotations unchanged; refined, 33½c; crude 26½c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 5:00 P. M.—Market very quiet and prices steady; quotations unchanged; refined, 33½c; crude 26½c.

OIL CITY, November 22.—Tarr, Hasson, Hasson well on Cottage Hill has increased from one hundred to one hundred and thirty barrels per day.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Lockhart & Frew.....2,000 | J. C. Kirkpatrick.....160
Forrest, Gi. Run.....200 | Hope Co.....100
Jas. e. Wilkins.....220 | Eureka Oil Works.....80
Lubrett Oil Works.....80 | British Oil Co.....80
J. speer.....50 | Wesley, Wilson & Co.....50

Total.....

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

J. W. Morgan, 521 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
National refining and Storing Co, 296 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Liberty Oil Works, 252 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 202 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Monitor mixer, K & Co, 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
H Kohler & Co, 50 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Pennock & Iveson, 50 bbls refined, to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.
Brain & Wagner, 534 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, L. & Co, 150 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Mckelvy Bro, 389 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company, 227 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew, & co, 560 bbls tar to Libby & Clark Philadelphia.
Total.....3,427 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

S. Kirkpatrick & Co, 108 bbls refined to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.
Rockwood & Co, 360 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Hastings & Waring, 53 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined.....572 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Fleming & Co, 561 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 560 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 32 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined.....1,185 bbls

IRON.

IRONTON, OHIO.

The *Register* reports holders of metal as continuing to view the prospects with hopefulness, and maintain the quoted prices with much firmness. The present scale of prices has been kept up, with singular regularity, for several months, and there is yet to arise any indication of a change. A brisk winter market is not looked for, but sufficient business is anticipated to enable furnacemen to hold their rates until the spring trade opens. We quote:

Foundry, No. 1 H. B.....$44 00@46 00
Foundry. No. 2 H. B.....43 00@44 00
Mill.....40 00@42 00
Cold Blast.....60 00@65 00
Stone Coal, No. 1.....39 00@44 00
Stone Coal, No. 2.....39 00@41 00

Bar and nails are in good demand at rates unchanged. All the furnaces are in operation, and turning out large quantities of metal. W. O. Kelly has purchased a lot of timber up in Virginia, to be cashed for Grant furnace. This lar, there has been no purchaser for the Ironton Rolling Mill, though the owners have received many inquiries. The accident to the Belfast furnace, which we spoke of in another column, will not stop the blast. A new roof is ordered for the casting house, and the repairs will be made immediately. Loss about $4,000.

Sheep Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HERTONVILLE, PA., November 22.

11,500 sheep arrived; good from 4@5c; a few extra 6c; common plenty at $1 50@2 00. Market dull.

A.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 22, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—1-16 off buying and 1-16 premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet; spring extras $3 62½@5 87½.

WHEAT—Quiet and firm; sales of No 1 at 92c; No 2 at 89¼@90c, closing dull at 89c for No 2 this afternoon market unsettled and easier at 91¼@92c seller December; 91c seller November for No 2.

CORN—Dull and declining; sales of No 2 at 82¼@82½c cash; this afternoon No 2 dull at 81¾@82½c.

OATS—Dull; sales of No 2 at 43@43½c.

RYE—Quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and a shade firmer at $1 for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Easier and quiet but steady at $1 for No 2.

SUGAR—Firm at 10¾@11½c for common to prime Cuba.

MESS PORK—In fair demand; sales at $29 50 cash; $29 75 seller February; $29 50 seller January, closing at $29 50 bid. Lard steady at 19½c for st-amed. Meats firm and quiet.

DRESSED HOGS—In fair demand and steady at $11 50@11 75 closing on 250.

CATTLE—Steady and firm at $3@7 for common to good cows and extra steers.

HOGS—Firmer and higher at $9 50@9 80 for fair to prime; $10 bid for good to choice; $10 50@10 60 for extra to extra choice.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 22.—Flour market dull and heavy but unchanged. Buckwheat flour in good demand at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl. Wheat—No 1 red market very dull and nominally lower; no sales reported. No 1 red offered at $1 20@1 21. Corn decidedly firmer and better; No 1 yellow held at 90c; No 1 mixed at 87c; No 2 do at 83c. Oats firmer and no better; sales No 1 State at 50c. Oats firmer for local demand; sales of No 1 at 50c; 1,000 bushels No 2 at 49c. Barley—No transactions made public. We quote nominally at $1 00@1 10 for State and Canada. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined 30½c; small sales. Bulk meats unchanged and in limited demand; shoulders 12c, 13c, and long clear 15 to 16c. Sugar cured, fully cured, held ½c higher, all packed; demand light, and held at 17@17½c for hams and 14½c for shoulders; offers 16c less. Hogs active, closing at $10 90@ 11 00 prime and $10 00@10 50 for mixed; $11 00 on arrival. Green meats close at 12½, 14½@15c and 13½c. Butter and cheese unchanged and quiet. Groceries steady. Beef cattle unchanged at $3@6 for fair to good. Sheep steady at $3@5. Lambs 12½@c. Exchange steady at½ discount buying.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 22.—Bagging—stock small; manufacturers quote 30c. Cotton quiet and firm; middling, 25½c. Flour in fair demand; sales of 1,000 bbls at $5 60@6 00 for white; $5 20. Corn 58c; outs 56c; rye 86 on arrival. Hogs firm at $9 50@9 75 for common to good; 10,000 killed, 8,000. Leaf tobacco firm; sales 24 hhds—$9 to $11 50 for lugs; $12 to $15 for medium to fair leaf; new meats; the stock of old bacon is nearly exhausted; meets packing, $11 00; loose shoulders, 15½c; clear side, 19½c. Bulk meats—shoulders, 13c; clear rib, 16½; clear sides, 17c. Lard, 17½c. Whisky firm at $1 02.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—Flour nominal. Wheat very dull; red $1 05@1 08. Corn firm; new white 90c; old $1 05. Oats dull at 50@56c. Rye dull at 95@ 98c. Mess pork, $29 50. Lard firm at 19½@19¾c. Whisky $1 02. Bacon firm; rib sides 18½@19c; shoulders 15½@ 16c; clear sides, 19½@20c. Hams—sugar cured, 20@21c. Butter and cheese unchanged and quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses nominal. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet at 31c for refined. Tallow firm at 11½@12c for prime. Rice—Carolina, 10½@11c; Western, 9½@10c. Linseed oil quiet. Spirit turpentine quiet. Pork firmer and quiet at $29 50@29 75 for prime and $27 50@28 for prime mess; also, 100 bbls ₱ mess and $26 50@27 for prime mess; also, 200 bbls ₱ mess seller January. Bulk meats firmer; no seller six months at $8@10. Beef steady; sales 150 bbls at $9 50@10 50 for plain mess; $11 50@12 50 for new extra mess. There bee dull and heavy; sales 100 bbls refined standard, private terms. Prime mess. Beef hams—sales 500 bbls at $16@20 for old, and $22@24 for new. Tallow dull; sales 50,000 lbs at 12c for shoulders, and 17@18c for hams. Mid Land steady; sales to-day 1,000 bbls at $5 75@6 00. Land steady; sales to-day 1,000 bbls at $5 75@6 00. Western steady; sales 1,000 bbls at $5 75@6 00. Southern steady; sales 1,000 bbls at $6 00@6 50. Receipts to-day—Flour 1,000 bbls; wheat 1,000 bushels; corn 1,000 bushels; oats 1,000 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels; tobacco 100 hhds.

LATER—Flour closed dull and 25@50c lower. Wheat heavy and 1c lower for spot; quiet and steady for spring. Rye nominal. Oats steady and in fair demand; partly speculative. Corn 1@1½c lower. Pork quiet and firm at $29 50@29 75 for mess. Bulk meats—sales 500 bbls at 9½@9¾c for shoulders, and 17@18c for hams. Mid Land steady; sales to-day 1,000 bbls at $5 75@6 00. Land steady; sales to-day 1,000 bbls at $5 75@6 00. Western steady; sales 1,000 bbls at $5 75@6 00. Southern steady; sales 1,000 bbls at $6 00@6 50. Receipts to-day—Flour 1,000 bbls; wheat 1,000 bushels; corn 1,000 bushels; oats 1,000 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels; tobacco 100 hhds.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at 93c for No. 1, 86c for No. 2. Corn nominal. Oats quiet at 43c for No. 2.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat without important change; extra white $2 20; No 1 do $1 16; amber $1 06; regular $1 01. Oats dull at 39@39½c. Rye dull at 95c. Corn firm; new 70c; old 85c. Oats dull at 39@39½c. Rye dull at 95c. Barley firm and quiet at $1 25@1 30. Receipts of flour 3,000 bbls; wheat 30,000 bushels; corn 1,000 bushels; oats 3,000 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels; barley 1,000 bushels. Shipments of flour 3,000 bbls; wheat 30,000 bushels; corn 1,000 bushels; oats 3,000 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels; barley 1,000 bushels.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 129@129¼.

NEW YORK, November 22—P. M.

MONEY.

There was a perceptibly improved demand for money this afternoon from brokers, but the demand was readily met at 6@7 ₱ cent.

STOLEN BONDS.

It was to-day made public that the Treasury last week received a considerable amount of stolen registered bonds. These bonds were returned to the dealers who sold them to the Government, and who gave other bonds in their places. The bonds were traced through several houses to a stock broker, who sold them for a comparative stranger.

BANKING HOUSE BUSINESS.

All the creditors of Lockwood & Co. have accepted the proposal of settlement on the basis of 50 cent. in the dollar, and the firm is likely to resume in a few days.

STERLING

Quiet at 109@109½.

GOLD

Dull and heavy, opened at 129¾ and closed at 129¼@ 129⅜. Customs at Exchange Bank $5,300,000. In the Gold Room seven or eight millions of gold were sold under the rules on account of the fall contracts of September 24. The principal sales were on account of Heiden & Co., A Speyer and Livermore & Co. Carrying rates 3@7 ₱ cent. Exports sent on from Washington last week, in addition to the vanity of the Sub-Treasury. It is estimated that the court will occupy two weeks.

GOVERNMENTS.

Steady. Coupons '81, 117¾@118; do '62, 115½@115⅝; do '64, 112¾@113; do '65 111¾@114; do new 115¼@116; do '67 115@116; do '68 115¼@115⅝; 10-40s 107¼@108; currency sixes 107¾@108.

STATE BONDS

Steady. Missouri's 91½; old Tennessee's 78; new 52½; old Virginia's 59; new 53; old North Carolina's 45; new 25¾; special 7s 25.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was dull and steady until nearly 3 o'clock, when it became strong and active on Pacific Mail and New York Central. The Directors of the last named road held a special meeting to-day, but authorized no change in any action in regard to dividends. At one time it was reported that the dividend on the common would be 5 per cent., and be declared to-day. Pacific Mail was also said sold to the Central. The general market for the close was strong and higher in Western shares, with an improved business. The chief gains were in Lake Shore, Northwestern and Rock Island. New York Central was steady but generally dull. Pacific Mail received to 92¾.

CLOSING PRICES.

Coin on, 52½; Cumberland, 36¾; Western Union Tel. eg raph 33½; Quicksilver 12; Mariposa 8; preferred, 18¾; Pacific Express, 58; Wells Fargo, 54; American, 24; United States, 34½; Pacific Mail, 38¾; New York Central, 183; Erie, 28¼; preferred, 53¾; Hudson River, 134; preferred, 126; Hudson, 102¾; Reading, 98¼; Michigan Central, 129; Lake Shore, 90¾; Illinois Central, 138; Pittsburgh, 93¾; Northwestern, 73; preferred, 87½; Rock Island, 104; Fort Wayne, 84; Chicago and Alton, 140; preferred, 140; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; preferd, 71½; Fort Wayne, 85¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 104¾; preferred, 109½; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; New York Central consolidated, 92¾; do scrip 84; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 25.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Boston prices—Calumet 50; Copper Falls 4; Franklin 1; Hecla 30; Quincy 90.

Sub-Treasury balance, $89,912,975.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Cotton heavy and fully 3c lower; sales of 2,000 bales at 25½c for middling. Flour—Receipts 28,200 bbls; flour heavy and in buyers favor; sales 9,800 bbls at $4 @5 for superfine state and western; 85 bbls 6 do for extra State at 5 60@6 for extra Genesee; 1,000 bbls at $5 @5 for white extra; $6 25@6 00 for round hoop Ohio; $5 70@6 for extra do; $6 20@6 50 for extra Genesee; $6 60@7 00 for extra Western; $6 60@7 00 for extra Southern. Rye flour quiet; sales 250 bbls at $5 30@5 60. Corn meal dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls at $3 30@3 40 for Jersey; $3 30@3 40 for Brandywine. Wheat—Receipts 54,000 bush; shipments 13,000 bush; sales 135,000 bush, peas 16,000 bush, prime to choice Chicago spring, 1@2c lower; closed quiet and rather more steady, with a moderate inquiry at yesterday's quotations; sales 1,000 bush at $1 16@1 16 No 3 spring; $1 21@1 25 for No 2 do, the latter an extreme; $1 30@1 35 for white Canada; $1 40@1 42 for No 1 do; $1 40@1 42 for winter red and amber western; $1 31@1 35 for amber do; $1 45@1 48 for two rowed State; $1 30 for choice do; $1 90@1 95 for two rowed State; $1 30 for Canada West. Barley heavy and inactive; sales 2,200 bush State at $1 20@1 40; 6,000 bush choice Canada West at $1 60@1 65. Receipts of corn, 47,000 bush; sales 60,000 bush sparingly, and sold at 1@2c lower; mixed western 86@87c; white do 90@91c; yellow western 90@91c; prime mixed 91@92c; prime white 92@93c; old mixed western 92@93c; old white $1 00@1 02. Oats steady; sales 15,000 bush at 50@51c for Canada West; 52@53c for State; 53@54c for Western. Beef quiet and steady; sales 100 bbls at $10@12 for country mess; $12 50@14 00 for repacked mess; $15@16 for extra mess. Beef hams—sales 500 bbls at $26@28 for old, and $32@34 for new. Cut meats quiet and firm; sales 100 pkgs at 12c for shoulders, and 17@18c for hams. Middles quiet and steady; sales 100 pkgs at 16c for long Cut Hams—sales 100 bbls at $16@18 for old; $20@22 for new. Lard steady; sales to-day 1,000 bbls at 19½@19¾c for prime steam; 20c for kettle. Tallow firm and in fair demand.

Eggs firm and in fair demand.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Total beeves 6,073, the highest grade not quite equal to Saturday's quotations and the deficiency. On sale to-day 3,340 fresh and 733 at the stables. The market was dull and heavy, and at only a few is a result unsold. We have one lot of 40 extra fine Ohio steers of 1,700 lbs at 10½@10½c; nothing went above 10c; very many were sold at 9½@9¾c, and a few at 9c; there were more than 1,500 Texans on the week with only 500 unsold, being of fair quality averaged low. New York gave 720, Ohio 1,020, Illinois 1,000, Indiana 1,000, Kentucky 1,000, and the rest of the 10 Indianapolis steers 1,200 lbs, 97 good Ohio 1,200 lbs. The market was slow for this stock, and most will prove losers on the week's purchases.

Sheep—Totals 33,600, with 13,760 for to-day. Many lots are holding for the week's sales. Some have brought former prices of 6¼@6½c for poor to fair, 7¼@ 7½c for good to prime, and 8c for extra. Lots of 1,000 Indiana 86 lbs at 6¼c; a car of 86 State 6½c; a car Canada sheep of 97 lbs at 7½c; a car of 100 lbs at 7¾c; all sold slowly.

Calves—Only 16,700 lbs arrived for the week, with 4,700 to-day. Such light receipts cause an advance to 10½@ 11c for veals, and 9c for buttermilks. The market began to arrive sparingly, and sell at 13½c. Sales of Western 1,140 at 9c; 1,200 at 9½c; 1,200 at 9¾c; 1,200 at 9¾c, 1,300 at 10c; 1,200 at 10½c; 1,200 at 10¾c; 1,200 at 10¾c; 1,200 at 10¾

The Daily Commercial.

THANKSGIVING.

How it was Observed at St. Alban's Ritualistic Church, New York.

The Thanksgiving services at St. Alban's Episcopal Church, New York, were of the highest Ritualistic character, and attracted a very large congregation.

At the morning service, communion or "mass" was celebrated. Over the altar was an *Agnus Dei*, such as is often seen among the altar ornaments of Roman Catholic churches, and which, in this instance, may be taken to be the altar-piece.

On either side of the altar was a large candelabrum, lighted. On the altar itself were numbers of candlesticks, the candles in which were not lighted until the communion service began, when the altar was in one blaze of light, presenting a scene somewhat similar to that exhibited by a Catholic altar during the celebration of a solemn High Mass. The vestments worn by the clergymen were gorgeous in appearance. They are not such as are to be seen in Catholic churches, however, but are a medium between those of the Roman and Greek churches, partaking more of the character of the latter.

The services are those laid down in the Book of Common Prayer, and yesterday were mostly all intoned instead of being simply read. The sub-deacon read the Epistle and the deacon the Gospel, as at solemn High Mass in the Catholic Church. There is also the *Credo*, intoned by the celebrant and sung by the choir; the Preface, before consecration, intoned by the celebrant; the *Pater Noster*, the *Agnus Dei*, the *Gloria in Excelsis*—the latter being sung after instead of previous to the consecration—and a *Confiteor Deo*, all in English, and the last two of them a far different one from the Catholic *Confiteor*, there being no invocation of "the Blessed Virgin, ever Virgin, or the saints." The [illegible] shing of the fingers by the celebrant, or wa[illegible] after the manner of the Catholic celebrant accelyte pouring [illegible] ation of the Host, so prominent in the Ritual of the Catholic service, and the [illegible]ersion portion of the mass in that service [illegible] almost entirely omitted. Indeed, the paten containing the consecrated species, and the chalice containing the wine, are scarcely elevated at all.

The benediction, given in the Catholic Church after the *Ite Missa est*, or just before the reading of the last Gospel, was yesterday given by the celebrant in the same manner as in the Roman Communion, by making the sign of the Cross over the people, at which time the worshippers, as in the Catholic Church, all reverently crossed themselves. There was not the genuflexion which invariably is seen in the Catholic Church whenever an attendant passes in front of the altar, except after the ceremony of consecration, and while the sacred species remained on the altar; at all other times a simple inclination of the head took the place of this genuflexion—a fact attributed to there being here no tabernacle, as on the Catholic altar, where the Sacred Host is kept at all times, whether mass is being celebrated or not.

Another feature of the Ritualistic service is the bowing of the head whenever the Adorable Name is spoken at any time, whether during the service proper or by the preacher, who may be discoursing from the pulpit. In this the Ritualists and Catholics are in full accord.

Rev. Father Bradley, who preached, contended that the most palatable method of rendering thanks was by devoutly joining in the sacrifice of the altar, and then passed on to affirm the Catholic doctrine of the Real Presence.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Latest Oil Strikes—Good Paying Wells.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday has the following items: A new well was struck on the West side of Oil Creek, near Millcreek Station, on Friday last. Yesterday it was producing at the rate of thirty barrels daily. The yield of the well near the eastern line of the H. McClintock Farm owned by Messrs. Andrews, Bronson & Harrington, recently increased largely. A new well was struck on the Brown farm, Cherrytree run, a few days since. It is yielding twelve to fifteen barrels daily. The working interest is owned by Mr. A. A. Blakeman of the farm. This well is situated on comparatively new territory, and excites considerable and other producing well of importance. On Friday last a purchase of thirteen acres of the Independent tract, Upper Cherry run, situated around and including the lease on which is located the Welch & Wagner well, was made by Mr. A. H. Bronson, for $75,000. On the thirteen acres are the Welch & Wagner well, which produced an average of 205 barrels daily last week; the Brown well, yielding 50 barrels; Casey well, 15 barrels, and the Galway well, three barrels. The two latter wells are producing black oil. They are to be similar to those recently struck immediately. Two wells were struck on the A. Clark farm, Upper Cherry run, during the early part of the month. The wells now yield from ten to fifteen barrels each per day. A new well was struck on the Hill farmyard at Parker's Landing, last week. It produces fifty barrels daily, and is owned by Col. Harding. Another well was struck Friday, near Foxburg. The yield was yesterday reported at forty barrels. On the Tobias farm, adjoining the Foxburg farm, and is situated between Lower Cherry run and the Allegheny river, a new well was struck on Friday, and during Saturday produced fifty barrels. This well is owned by Messrs. S. & J. Painter, and Messrs. John Munhall, John Mawhinney, Wm. Phillips and John Van Ansdale of Oil City. The four gentlemen last named owned the farm in fee, besides working interests in the well. Another well on the same farm, which was struck about two weeks ago, is now yielding thirty barrels daily, against a daily average during the first week that it was pumped, of ten or twelve barrels. A small producing well was struck on Two Mile run, near Franklin, last week.

STATE NEWS.

A Cleveland company is about starting two large iron furnaces and rolling mill at Sharon. Twenty acres of land just south of the town have been purchased by them on which the necessary buildings for the enterprise named are to be erected.

A new distillery of the capacity of about sixty-seven gallons per day, will soon go into operation at Middlesex, Mercer county.

Mrs. Rose, of McVeytown, aged one hundred and three years, traveled on Friday last, with Conductor James Bell, from that place to Newport Junction, a distance of forty miles. She is hale and hearty, and got on and off the cars without assistance.

The proprietors of the Oil City *Weekly Times* propose soon to issue their paper daily.

There are four individuals now awaiting execution in Pennsylvania, viz: James Field, of Lycoming; Z. T. Hoskinberry, of Butler, Abraham Titus and Dr. Paul Schoppe, of Cumberland.

Hon. Charles Sumner is announced to deliver a lecture at the opening of the Lawrence Union county, new Music Hall, by the Grand Army of the Republic.

It is said that the black marble found at Williamsport is grainless, and is excellent for lithograph work.

The walls of the new Masonic Temple, on Broad street, Philadelphia, are going up fast. The huge boulders of granite which lay scattered along the street are being placed in position as rapidly as possible. The walls are up to the second floor, and already the architectural beauty of the design is apparent.

Eighty-six persons, taking $200,000 in money, have lately emigrated from the interior of Pennsylvania, to colonize in Iowa.

Danville has a $40,000 steam hammer. Its machinery is so nicely adjusted that a nut can be cracked and the kernel taken out whole, or a solid cannon ball can be crushed with a blow of sixty tons.

From five and a half acres of land, Mr. John Turner, of Conneaut township, Crawford county, harvested the past season two hundred and eighty-nine bushels of common oats, an average of over fifty-two bushels to the acre.

A man calling himself N. B. Coder, last week swindled the First National Bank of Williamsport out of $2,000, by means of forged letters. He then went to Baltimore and swindled J. B. Adorn & Co. out of $7,350 by forged bills of landing.

Philadelphia has a Drinking Fountain Society.

The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society held its thirty-second annual meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

Springer Craig, a well known cattle buyer and stock broker who lived in North Union township, about one mile and a half from Uniontown, died Tuesday afternoon of lock jaw. He had been thrown from his horse in German township, near McClellandtown, about a week before and had the palm of his hand badly.

The valuation of Philadelphia in real and personal property for taxation purposes, was reported to Councils on Tuesday at $479,572,980, an increase of $17,583,873 over last year. Besides this there are $40,593,300 valuation of exempt property. There are 61,191 persons assessed to pay militia tax.

During the past five years Erie has constructed five miles of sewers within its corporate limits.

The late Republican candidate for Treasurer in Griffin county did not give a supper previous to the meeting of the returning judges, under the impression that he was elected. The story was fabricated by the Democracy.

Hugh Morrow and James Dougherty, convicted of the attempted assassination of revenue officer Brooks, in Philadelphia, were on Saturday refused a new trial, and were each sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to undergo imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six years, eleven months and twenty-three days.

A Chinese Wedding.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 26.]

A "marriage in high life" took place the other day in Chinatown, to which but a upper ten of that locality were invited. Ah Tau, the groom, is an old resident of San Francisco, but his Keon is a recent importation. Ah Tau has had two wives, who treated him badly—one deserting him and the other squandered his money. His last bride he purchased for $90, of her venerable mother, who intends to return to her native land, and live in ease and comfort all the rest of her days on the proceeds of her fortunate traffic. Warned by the infelicities of his former marriages Ah Tau resolved this time to be bound by a double knot, and accordingly the services of a Justice of the Peace were called into requisition. After being united according to the American law, the happy pair proceeded to the Joss House, on Dupont street, and there, before the idols, the Chinese marriage was celebrated. After burning a number of sacred sticks before the shrine, the groom offered the bride meat, fruit and vegetables, to signify that she was dependent on him for support and that he pledged himself to maintain her. The guardian beasts who stand at the gate of the temple were then appeased by presents of meat, and this concluded the ceremony. A wedding breakfast, consisting of Chinese dishes and several cases of champagne, followed, and the bride presented the guests with small packages of tea, done up in many colored papers. Music and firecrackers concluded the festivities.

Beecher's Views.

BEECHER says of Father Hyacinthe, in an editorial in the *Christian Union*: Pere Hyacinthe is a good Catholic and a true Protestant. He longs to remain within the church of his fathers, and we wish, for many reasons, that he might be permitted to do so. But it will never be allowed. He has committed the unpardonable sin. He has affirmed that his first allegiance is due to his own conscience, before God, and that only a subordinate allegiance is due to the Roman Church. That is fundamental heresy. * * If he repents and plucks out his tongue, he will be taken back, and the church will glorify its power by the exhibition of its illustrious a sacrifice. If he maintains his faith and liberty, he will be cast out. He will be cast out with the intense alacrity with which a firebrand would be smothered and thrown out of a powder magazine. Hyacinthe at Notre Dame would be more powerful than Pius at the Vatican. One of them must leave.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Adams Benjamin, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Carpe Wm. J., Canton, Ohio	3
Neville Maurice, Columbus, Ohio	3
Warden Wm. G., (care Warden, Frow & Co.,) Philadelphia, Pa.	3

A Contractor In Trouble.

On November 23 the Council Committee on Streets instructed John D. McFaden, Esq., second district Street Commissioner, to have the excavation in the pavement on Fifth avenue, opposite the foot of Elm street, made nearly two years ago, filled up, in case the owner of the premises did not fill it up. Mr. McFaden notified the contractor, Wm. Malone, of the action of the committee, and gave him ten days to fill up the excavation and to remove the unsightly bridge that has adorned the sidewalk during the time stated. No compliance was made with the order, and on Wednesday last Mr. McFaden commenced to dump dirt into the excavation. This continued until yesterday, when Malone appeared upon the scene and raised a terrible disturbance. According to the statement of James Owens, the caner employed in hauling dirt to the excavation, Malone drew a pistol and threatened to shoot Owens. He also abused him. Owens subsequently preferred two charges before Alderman Lindsey, against Malone, charging him with assault and battery and surety of the peace. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

Singular Till Robbery.

Between eight and nine o'clock Saturday night, the till of the Veteran Exchange, Thomas Welsh proprietor, on Union street, was robbed of all the money there was in it—about two dollars. About the time mentioned Mrs. Welsh went out of the barroom, and as she did so a stranger entered. When Mr. Welsh came into the barroom he discovered the drawer open and the money gone. The stranger was now seated by the stove, and suspecting him for having committed the theft, Mr. Welsh searched him, but none of the missing money was found. It is thought since, however, that he had the money in his mouth, as he appeared to have a mouthful of something. He told Mr. Welsh he was a drover from Uniontown, Fayette county, but to another person outside of the saloon he stated he belonged to Butler county. There is scarcely a doubt but that he was the thief, and it is supposed he passed the money to a confederate.

Prof. Powell at the Academy of Music To-night.

The next lecture of the course under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, will be delivered this evening, at the Academy of Music, by Prof. J. W. Powell, on "The Canons of Colorado." The exploration of the Colorado canons, last summer, headed by Prof. Powell, furnished that gentleman with scientific information of great value, and the many dangers and thrilling adventures which he encountered, furnish him with a wealth of material for a lecture of absorbing interest. The lecture will consist chiefly of a recital of these adventures, combined with a description of the new and wonderful discoveries which he made. Those who have read the sketches descriptive of these scenes and incidents of the expedition, will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the "story of the trip" of the expedition from the lips of the Professor himself.

Narrow Escape.

Yesterday evening about half past five o'clock a countryman was driving a wagon on Federal street, Allegheny, when just as he arrived at the crossing of the Ft. Wayne Railroad a train came out of the yard. The wagon was descending the hill, and the ground being slippery it was impossible to check the team and the horses ran partly upon the track before they were stopped. They were turned as quickly as possible, but the locomotive struck the tongue of the wagon and the horses were knocked to one side very unceremoniously. No damage was sustained but the countryman was considerably frightened.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Dennis Caslin, aged sixty years, who for a number of years has been in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company was instantly killed in a most shocking manner. The deceased was driving a wagon loaded with tin scraps near the Upper Depot, in the Second ward, Allegheny, when the horses ran away. Mr. Caslin was thrown from the wagon and two wheels of the vehicle passed over his body, killing him instantly. He leaves a widow and two children, who reside on Monterey street. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

IN A NEW DRESS.—The *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate* came to us in an entire new dress on Saturday last, and looks exceedingly fresh and inviting. In point of typography, quality of paper, and the other requisites which go to make a readable paper, the *Advocate* is second to none of the religious weeklies issued from the press of this city. Being the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it has an immense circulation, and wields a vast influence for good. We congratulate the publishers upon the enterprise and liberality which they exhibit in keeping their organ up to the true standard of excellence.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM IN LAWRENCEVILLE.—A public meeting will be held this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of awakening an interest among those who are favorable to maintaining the Library and Reading Room at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Butler streets. It is desirable that this institution, which has already been of use to the young, should be firmly established and cordially supported by the liberal-minded and intelligent citizens of that vicinity, and it is hoped that a determined, and successful effort will be made to that end, this evening.

SAD AFFAIR.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little boy named Willie Martin, residing on Carson, near Pike street, Ninth ward, was struck on the head with a stone, supposed to have been thrown by his step-father. A deep gash was cut in the lad's left temple and his skull was fractured. Physicians were immediately called, but at last accounts the lad was unconscious. We were unable to learn any further particulars concerning the matter, and for what is stated above we are indebted to Lieut. Emmett, of the Mayor's police.

TRINITY CHAPEL CONCERT.—Our readers should not forget the rich treat that Mr. Haughwout has in store for them, in the grand concert to be given in Trinity Chapel on Wednesday evening. The programme has been very judiciously arranged, and the performers, one and all, are among our most accomplished amateurs. The number of tickets has been limited, and those wishing to attending should call at Mellor & Hoene's, Fifth avenue, and secure them. The concert will certainly be a delightful one.

LEG CRUSHED.—Thomas Blair, an employee of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, met with an accident yesterday at Steubenville. He was assisting to turn a locomotive at the "turn-table," at that place, when he slipped and fell and his foot was Gray being caught between the cow-catcher and the tires of the "turn-table," his leg and ankle being terribly crushed. Blair was brought to his boarding house, the Greenwood hotel, on Pike street, last evening, where he is receiving the proper medical attendance.

LOST DEAF AND DUMB BOY.—Willie Hendricks, a deaf mute aged six years, whose parents reside on Rebecca street, Allegheny city, was sent to the dual mute school in the First ward, Pittsburgh, yesterday morning, but no tidings of him have been received since. He has two fingers off the right hand, and is an interesting child. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his distressed parents.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—As car No. 3 of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, was coming up to the station on Smithfield street, yesterday afternoon, the horses ran into a drove of cattle, and the horn of a steer penetrated the breast of one of the horses. He jumped to one side and the tongue caught a buggy which was passing and upset it. The horse was only slightly injured, and no other damage was done, either to the buggy, car or steers.

BURIED AT STEUBENVILLE.—The remains of Mr. Calvin Hagan, (of the firm of Macrum, Glyde & Co.,) were taken to Steubenville, Ohio, yesterday, in a special car furnished by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. The funeral services were held in the Methodist Church, at that place, by the pastor, Mr. Baker, after which the remains of the deceased were followed to the grave by a large number of relations and friends.

ATTENTION.—Citizens residing in the vicinity of Tunnel street and Webster avenue desire that the Street Commissioner of the Second District order the removal at once of the Democratic pole, erected during the campaign of 1868, at that corner, for the reason that it is getting old and rotten, and their property and lives are in imminent peril. We do not know who will have to bear the expenses of the removal,—those who erected it, no doubt.

ARNOLD AGAIN.—Snibbs, the renowned, was up before Mayor Drum yesterday, on a charge of having robbed one Patrick McKelvy of a considerable sum of money. He had in his possession, when arrested, eighty dollars in money, a gold watch, a new revolver, and a good suit of clothes. The prosecutor did not appear and Arnold was released on paying his money, his revolver and his good clothes.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.—John Filler charged —Curtin, conductor of car No. 15, of the Oakland Passenger Railway, with extortion, before Alderman Neeper yesterday. Filler alleges that he was going to Oakland on Sunday evening with his wife, and that he gave Curtin a half dollar to take out the fare. He returned fifteen cents—charging thirty-five cents for the two to Oakland. Such is Filler's statement. A warrant was issued.

A HAPPY SELECTION.—The contract for furnishing the heating apparatus, gas fitting and plumbing for the new wing erected recently at Dixmont Hospital, has been awarded to the popular and well-known firm of Phillips & Cluleys. The choice is a very fortunate one. Messrs. Phillips & Cluleys have a reputation second to none in Western Pennsylvania.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning as a train on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was proceeding eastward near Massillon, Ohio, the smoking car jumped the track. The colored porter of the train, Joseph Manks, had his foot badly crushed. On the arrival of the train in this city at noon yesterday, Manks was taken to his home on Crawford street, where he was properly attended.

NEW SIDEWALK.—A new pavement has been laid on the north side of Diamond street, from Smithfield street, to the wagon maker shop on that thoroughfare. There is good pavement the balance of the way up. The pavement on Fifth avenue, at the corner of Smithfield street, is undergoing repairs.

TAKEN DOWN.—The balance of the Democratic pole at the corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets, a part of which fell last week, has been removed, and all danger in that direction averted. Another pole at the corner of Penn and Seventh streets should also be taken down.

EXTENSIVE—The stock of gent's, youth's and boy's ready made fashionable clothing at Uring, Follansbee & Co.'s, 121 Wood, corner Fifth avenue. Their stock of furnishing goods is also large. The firm ask but *one price*—and they always get it, for their goods are worth it.

LEFT YESTERDAY.—The delegates appointed by the liquor dealers of this city, to the convention to be held in Chicago on the 24th, (Wednesday) left for that place yesterday afternoon.

STILL IN THE LOCK-UP.—Charley May, the lad who came here from New York some time since, and to whose case attention has already been called, is still in the lock-up.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

MONDAY, November 22.—The Court met at ten o'clock, when decisions were rendered in the following cases:

Cary vs. Townsend's executors, D. C. Judgement affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Hill et. al. vs. Canfield, A. P. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Ardesco Oil Company vs. Richardson et. al., D. C. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Read, J. Judge Sharswood dissents.

The following cases were then argued:

Syracuse, Pithole Oil Company vs. Carothers, Venango county. Argued by A. Blakely for plaintiff in error, and by J. K. Kerr contra.

Costar vs. Titusville Gas and Water Company, Crawford county. Argued by Guthrie and Hole for plaintiff in error, and by Derrickson and Brawley contra.

Hart et al. vs. the borough of Girard. Erie county. Argued by Walker for plaintiff in error, and Woodruff contra.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The case of Wm. Haslett, vs. Alexander McClurg was taken up. This was an appeal. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $42.

The next case taken up was that of William Schaffer vs. Peter Wolf. This was an action on an appeal. The jury out.

The Court ordered a fine of twenty dollars to be imposed upon the following defaulting jurors: S. S. Craux, Fred. De Haas, And. Gribbs, Saml. Geissinger, A. Rieber, R. H. Lewis, W. C. Rafferty, Moses Walsh.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 150, Hoffman vs. Peter.
No. 249, Russell vs. Wright.
No. 252, McNulty vs. Double.
No. 253, Patterson vs. Gillespie.
No. 254, Risher vs. Gormley.
No. 256, Zirbus vs. Federle.
No. 256, Same vs. Same.
No. 258, Boley vs. Boley.
No. 259, Woods vs. Strasburger.
No. 260, Swaney vs. Gordon.
No. 262, Whigham vs. Clark.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

No business of importance was transacted in this Court yesterday.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 215, Littell & Mechling vs. Bausman.
No. 18, Smith vs. Knab's nephews.
No. 153, Duncan vs. McElroy.
No. 201, Nathan's administrators vs. Krauss.
No. 14, Wilson vs. Adams.
No. 39, Reed & McCloy vs. Steamboat "Eagle."
No. 58, Dravo vs. Steamboat "Elector."
No. 196, Ross vs. Knitpeschil.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of Stitt vs. Huidekoper, on trial in this court for several days past, was ordered to a sudden termination yesterday, in consequence of the illness of the Judge. The case was continued until the May term, and the jurors were discharged from further attendance.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

FINED.

Jeremiah Driscoll, arrested on Sunday evening for reckless driving, was fined five dollars and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday.

SENT TO JAIL.

Edward Boyle, noticed as having been brought to the lock-up Sunday evening with a broken arm, was yesterday sent to jail for forty-eight hours, and in default of a fine imposed for drunkenness, Dr. Murdoch, the city physician, set the bone.

SMALL COURTS.

Only nine cases were before His Honor Mayor Brush yesterday morning. Five were continued over for lack of witnesses, and two wonderful discoveries which he made. Those who have read the sketches descriptive of these scenes and incidents of the expedition, will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the "story of the trip" of the expedition from the lips of the Professor himself.

Narrow Escape.

Yesterday evening about half past five o'clock a countryman was driving a wagon on Federal street, Allegheny, when just as he arrived at the crossing of the Ft. Wayne Railroad a train came out of the yard. The wagon was descending the hill, and the ground being slippery it was impossible to check the team and the horses ran partly upon the track before they were stopped. They were turned as quickly as possible, but the locomotive struck the tongue of the wagon and the horses were knocked to one side very unceremoniously. No damage was sustained but the countryman was considerably frightened.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

WARRANT ISSUED.

George Fox stated to the above magistrate yesterday that two or three days ago one Geo. Seigrist came to his store in search of a pair of ladies' shoes. The shoes were for his wife, but he was not quite sure as to her size. Accordingly he took two pairs, of different sizes, saying he would return in a few days and pay for the pair that did. He came not, either with money or with shoes, however, and the points set forth by Mr. Fox in his information for larceny as bailee. A warrant has been issued.

[Before Alderman Koenig.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mathias Feyrer charged John Farmerie with assault and battery, alleging that he was in a tavern in Lawrenceville, when the defendant came and struck him in the face, inflicting a gash about an inch and a half above the left eye. Warrant issued.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Charles Ternorst made information before the same magistrate charging John Baner with false pretences, alleging that he obtained from the complainant to the amount of twenty-two dollars by representing that he owned a house in Allegheny City worth $1,700, which he alleged to be false. Warrant issued.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

William L. Miller yesterday made information against Alexander West, Lewis Garry, Cyrus Staley and John Weaver, for conspiracy. The prosecutor is the contractor for the building of a sewer in East Birmingham, and the defendants, it is alleged, threatened to give him trouble in case he did not discharge a certain individual then in his employ. Warrant issued.

SISTER VS. BROTHER.

Rebecca Sheybold charged her brother, William Sheybold, with assault and battery, alleging that he abused her. Warrant issued.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

ILLEGAL THREATS OR VIOLENCE.

Kate Leonard charged Michael Harrison with surety of the peace, alleging that the defendant threatened to kill her and burn her house. Officer Stemler arrested the accused, who was held to bail to answer the charge at Court.

ALLEGED LIQUOR SELLING.

James McClelland, an officer of Union borough, charged John Golden with selling liquor without license. He was arrested and required to give bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at Court.

DISORDERLY BOYS.

Mrs. Sanlsbury, a teacher in the South Pittsburgh school, charged Samuel Dorer and Thos. Jenkins with disorderly conduct. The defendants are charged with using insulting language to the teacher and pupils of the school. The accused had a partial hearing and were held to bail for a further hearing.

[Before Alderman Irwin, of Allegheny.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James Martin charged James McCollister and Bernard Gray with aggravated assault and battery. The parties are drovers, and had a difficulty in a saloon near the Allegheny drove yards yesterday afternoon, the deponent being severely beaten. The accused were arrested and a hearing held, which resulted in Gray being discharged, and McCollister sent to jail for trial.

[Before Alderman Arent of Allegheny.]

Friedolin Baumlinger charges Michael Hardtmeyer with assault and battery. The deponent, it seems, is in the employ of Hardtmeyer, and on Saturday evening, as he alleged, called on him for his wages. He stated that Hardtmeyer, who was standing in a freight car, when he made the demand, deliberately kicked him in the face. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Eggers, Allegheny.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Margaret Quigley charged Charles Klopfer with larceny by bailee. She alleged that she bought a vest from K. and gave him what she thought was a five dollar bill, as did also Klopfer, as he only gave her two dollars change. Subsequently she became aware that there was still five dollars due her, the bill having been a ten, and she called on Mr. K. to make good this claim. He refused, hence the suit. Held to answer.

HELD FOR A HEARING.

Julius Moosinger, a newly arrived German, came to the office of the above magistrate yesterday, and charged Charles Hilde with larceny by bailee. It seems Julius possessed a twenty franc gold piece, which Hilde asked him to let him see. His request was complied with when he pocketed it and went away. When Moosinger next met Hilde he ascertained that the franc piece had been squandered. He forthwith brought this suit, and the accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Henry Snively, Esq., county Recorder, yesterday:

H. F. Huper to Philip Keller, March 23, 1869; lot No. 7, in Reserve township, 20 feet, with buildings.....$ 575
Francis Goodwin to S. G. Walker, October 25, 1869, sixth ward, Pittsburgh, part of lot No. 19 in Brown's plan on Whitesides's alley, 20 by 41 feet.....300
Henry G. Myers to John Kratt, October 6, 1869; lot No. 7 in P. H. Miller's plan, Lawrenceville, on Harrison street, 20 by 100 feet.....1,600
Robert Arthurs to Peter Ort, September 1, 1869; in Reserve township, Robert Arthurs's subdivision, on Harriet street, 22 by 43 feet.....400
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company to Jacob Doolittle, April 20, 1869; in Robinson township, on Campbell's run and Chartiers creek.....nominal.
R. B. Little to David S. Carothers, May 7, 1869; in Plum township, 39 acres and 158 perches, with buildings.....1,000
John L. Reno to Wm. C. Borland, November 13, 1869; South avenue, Allegheny, out-lot 39 in reserve tract, 75 feet front.....6,500
John Glasby to Thompson Sharples, July 10, 1867; First ward, Bloomfield, lot 25 in A. Hoeveller's plan, 20 by 109 feet.....335
Thompson Sharples to John Glasby, January 5, 1869; same lot.....502

Trinity Chapel.

The last full rehearsal at Trinity Chapel took place last night, and the concert will take place to-morrow night. That this is an effort of first-class merit, no one who listened to the music last night can doubt, and that we have undoubted musical talent in our community none can deny. It ocours to us, that if we can produce such musical entertainments in our midst and with home talent, it is our duty in view of the elevating influence of music, to sustain and encourage them by every effort in our power. But aside from this view of the matter, we would advise every one who is fond of music, good music—such as it makes one feel better to hear—to go to this concert at Trinity Chapel, not simply from a sense of duty, or because the vocalists are of our own number, but because the music and its rendering was really meritorious and worth hearing. Miss Henne particularly, sang with a touching pathos seldom heard, and this is that quality of expression which goes direct to the heart. This lady has undoubted talent. Mr. Benitz, always pleasing, sang with remarkable animation and power. But we do not mean to compliment or criticise a performance not intended for the public, until it is given in public, and would simply urge one and all not to miss such a treat as this promises to be—a concert which combines brilliant and difficult choruses, with quintettes, trios, etc., all carefully selected, and rendered with unmistakable skill. We are pleased to learn that the people of the Pittsburgh public if the five or six hundred sittings in Trinity Chapel are not sufficient to accommodate the audience on Wednesday evening.

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